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ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£..25
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No. 28,785 ** PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1975 Established 1887

Hopeful of Final Settlement

Vorster, Smith Set New Rhodesia Line

By Charles Mohr

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 10 (NYT).—The Prime Ministers of ...uth Africa and Rhodesia said yesterday after a meeting that they ...d agreed on proposals that could end the long racial and constitu...nal deadlock in Rhodesia.

There was an optimistic note in the communiqué issued in nearby ...etoria and it seemed to indicate that South Africa had again *...plied pressure on Rhodesia's white-minority government to seek a ...aceful solution to its political and racial crisis.* The talks may have forestalled the proposal by the right wing of the Rhodesian Cabinet to give up negotiations with black nationalists in Rhodesia and put into effect a plan to "win" the guerrilla conflict in the former British colony by harsh military methods.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith arrived in South Africa Friday night to dine with South African Prime Minister John Vorster. They began substantive *talks yesterday at Mr. Vorster's* official residence in Pretoria. Both men were accompanied by several Cabinet ministers during the talks.

Yesterday, the South African government released a statement that said the leaders "had a very fruitful discussion of the whole southern African situation and *have agreed to proposals which,* if implemented by all parties concerned, can lead to a settlement of the issues involved."

Vague as, this was, it was a *considerable advance on the* guarded statements usually issued after South African and Rhodesian conferences. Moreover, its emphasis was on settlement rather than *renewed conflict.*

Rhodesia, which now has a population of about 270,000 whites and more than 5.5 million blacks, declared its independence from *Britain in 1965 to avoid British* pressure for black majority rule.

Agreement in Principle

In December Mr. Smith agreed in principle to the idea of constitutional talks with black nationalists, many released from long detention, who had reached surface unity under the umbrella of a legal organization, the African National Council.

However, eight months later, no apparent progress has been made in convening such talks, much less in resolving the deep differences between the white and black populations.

It is now widely accepted that South Africa, which is anxious to prevent a widened racial conflict in southern Africa, has forced Mr. Smith to make a commitment and has subsequently kept the possibility of settlement alive.

The right wing of Mr. Smith's Cabinet and the rank-and-file of his Rhodesian Front party have increasingly objected to the idea of a settlement that would, inevitably, end white privilege and dominance.

More than a month ago, the government of Rhodesia announced it would institute a new national mobilization and offensive to stamp out guerrilla activity in the northeastern part of the country. This has not happened but new curfews have been imposed in border areas occupied primarily by blacks.

There were also widespread and authoritative reports that the white government would re-arrest many black nationalists released *from detention last year and* would refuse to consider further talks with the African National Council.

...rance Curbs ...rms Sales to ...outh Africa

...estriction May Not ...ffect Naval Aid

By Bernard D. Kaplan

PARIS, Aug. 10 (WP).—France ...nounced yesterday that it is ...stricting arms sales to South ...rica as an expression of its op...sition to the white-ruled coun...'s policy of apartheid.

The announcement was made ... President Valéry Giscard d'Es...ing during a news conference ... Kinshasa with Zaire's Presi...nt Mobuto Sese Seko.

At the end of a three-day visit ... the central African country, ...r. Giscard d'Estaing said that ...ance and Zaire condemn apart...id in the same terms. "On ...is condemnation, accompanied, ... course, with an interruption of ... arms deliveries to South ...rica, as well as Namibia ...outh-West Africa], our posi...ns are totally alike," the ...ench President said.

"We will not sell any more ...ns to South Africa. I gave a ...ective along these lines to the ...rernment," he said.

Naval Sales Continue

...ater Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ...dified his statement to say ...t the restrictions are on "con...ental land or air armaments" ...d that naval arms sales to the ...uth Africans would continue.

Sources here added that the ...nufacture under license of ...ench arms—including Mirage ...s and Panhard armored cars—...l continue in South Africa, at ...st for the time being. Mr. Gis...d d'Estaing said the licensing ...angements would be reviewed.

France has been one of South ...rica's principal arms suppliers. ...spite announcements as early ... 1962 that it would restrict sales ... arms which could be used for ...pression. The United States has ...btained a virtually complete ...n on arms to South Africa since ...8.

The South African Air Force ...s more than 50 French-built ...rage-3 fighter-bombers and has ...eived a squadron of advanced ...rage F-1s. The Navy has re...ved three French-built sub...rines and has two more on or...r.

Policy Changed

...Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's an...ncement, nevertheless, marks ...genuine change in French pol...

It also spells the end of a ...year period in which France ...nonstrated a remarkable ability ... develop close ties to South ...ica without apparent detri...nt to its relations with most

...ontinued on Page 2, Col. 4)

...lot to Assassinate Makarios ...isclosed by Cyprus Leader

...ICOSIA, Aug. 10 (AP).—A ...up of plotters in Athens and Cyprus planned to assassinate ...sident Makarios, it was an...nced officially here yesterday. ...lakos Clerides, President of Cyprus House of Represen...ves, made the announcement. ... said information about the ... was given to him by in...nants when he was in Athens ... weekend.

...cording to the plan, a car ...ded with explosives would have ...n parked along the route fol...ed daily by Archbishop Maka...s between his residence at the ...hbishop's palace and his presi...tial office in Nicosia, Mr. ...rides said.

The explosives would be deto...ed remotely through a radio ...nsmitter at the moment His ...titude's car would be near the ...tionary car," he added.

...e said the assassination bore ...code name "Flash-Lightning."

Told Authorities

...hose involved in it were "per...s from Greece living in Athens ...d Greek Cypriots in Nicosia." ... Clerides said. He said that, ... soon as he learned of the ...t, he informed Greek Premier ...stantine Caramanlis and the ...eek minister of the interior.

There is concrete information ...ut the persons involved in the ...t and they are under sur...llance by the security services both in Greece and in Cyprus," Mr. Clerides added, but without identifying them.

Greek-Cypriot newspapers have been claiming lately that the authorities had received information of a CIA plot to assassinate the archbishop through local agents.

Although there was no official comment on the reports, it was evident security precautions during the chief of state's daily two-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



AP.

Dmitri Shostakovich



Associated Press.

THE MORNING AFTER—A municipal worker in Belfast cleans up the debris as children play in the charred wreckage of a bus that was hijacked and then burned.

Riots Sweep Ulster; Homes Are Set Afire in Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 10 (UPI).—The most widespread rioting in four years swept Northern Ireland during the weekend and erupted today into street gunbattles that left one dead and homes blazing in the Catholic Falls Road area of Belfast.

Police said an 11-year-old Roman Catholic girl was fatally shot in crossfire between British troops and snipers a half-mile from the "peace-line" dividing the rival Catholic and Protestant strongholds of the Falls and Shankhill Roads.

Housewives clutching their children and meager household belongings fled their blazing homes near the "peace-line." Catholics claimed that gangs of Protestant loyalists were responsible for burning out the families.

Security officials said some of the fires were set off by trucks and other vehicles overturned by Catholics battling troops seeking to drive them off the streets.

Police officials said the violence was the worst since August, 1971, when Britain imposed internment without trial and jailed hundreds of suspected members of the Irish Republican Army.

The weekend's violence arose out of province-wide demonstrations marking the anniversary and demanding that the practice be ended.

Japanese Relay Kim's Request

N. Korea Seeking U.S. Negotiations

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (NYT).—President Kim Il Sung of North Korea has informed President Ford, through Premier Takeo Miki of Japan, that he wants to open direct negotiations with the United States to settle outstanding issues on the Korean Peninsula.

According to members of Japan's parliament who met recently with Mr. Kim in Pyongyang, the Communist leader would like Washington to send an envoy to North Korea to prepare an agenda.

Then Mr. Kim would like Secretary of State Henry Kissinger or another senior representative of the United States to meet with him personally for direct talks. Mr. Kim was reported to be unwilling to delegate that responsibility to anyone else.

Two major items Mr. Kim was reported to have insisted be negotiated are the withdrawal of the 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, with their nuclear arms, and the replacement of the current armistice, signed at the end of the Korean War in 1953, with a peace treaty.

In Washington a State Department official said yesterday that, "as a general point, we believe the issues of the Korean problem must be settled by South Korea and North Korea themselves."

The United States has repeatedly said that it had no current *plans to pull U.S. forces out of* South Korea. But it has offered to dismantle the UN command under which they serve if a new peace agreement replaces the *truce.* The UN command was a signer of the 1953 truce, which thus might become invalid if the command were dissolved.

Korea, where two hostile armies *face each other across a 155-mile* demilitarized zone stretching across the peninsula, is considered Asia's most dangerous spot now that the war in Vietnam is over.

The Japanese are especially eager to see tensions reduced there since they are likely to be involved if a new war breaks out. The United States would clearly need to use its bases in Japan to support its forces in Korea.

Mr. Kim made his wishes known last month in Pyongyang to Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the governing Liberal-Democratic party who has advocated closer Japanese relations with North Korea and China.

Members of another delegation of conservative legislators confirmed and elaborated on Mr. Kim's views. The Communist leader's proposals were passed on to Mr. Miki, who conveyed them to Mr. Ford when they met in Washington last week.

At that time the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Philip Habib, told newsmen that Mr. Miki told Mr. Ford "*what had been said* to a Japanese Diet member by the North Koreans but he did not bring any messages."

Miki Foresees Peace

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP).—Mr. Miki said today he foresaw "only a limited, if any, chance of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Huge Setback in Soviet Grain Is Indicated by CIA's Figures

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—The CIA has received new information that the Soviet Union has suffered a major agricultural setback that could put this year's grain production 40 million metric tons below its needs.

The information indicates that the Soviet harvest could be as low as 165 million metric tons, less than 1972 and 20 million tons below the current estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The data has been circulated *widely in the Ford administration* and in Congress, where policy-makers are attempting to evaluate it and to gauge the possible impact of such a poor crop on U.S. farm exports.

It was not possible to determine immediately how much credence the CIA analysts gave the new information. The fact that it was widely disseminated, however, appeared to give it credibility.

On July 24, the Department of Agriculture issued a revised estimate of the Soviet crop, setting grain production at 185 million tons and import needs at 20 million tons.

In 1972, the Russians produced 168 million tons and placed orders totaling 21.5 million tons from abroad. About 13.5 million tons was ordered from the United States.

Sticking to Estimates

David Schoonover, Soviet crop analyst in the department's economic research service, said Friday that his agency was sticking with the July 24 estimates.

"The information I see does not suggest a major change," he said. Mr. Schoonover said that the Soviet crop situation would be re-evaluated now that a team of U.S. experts has returned from an inspection tour of the Soviet spring wheat-growing areas.

The U.S. experts returned Friday after 19 days of inspecting regions in Siberia and Central Asia. They declined to make a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Dmitri Shostakovich, Leading Soviet Composer, Dead at 68

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Dmitri Shostakovich, 68, one of the Soviet Union's most celebrated composers, died last night following hospitalization for a heart condition 10 days ago.

Mr. Shostakovich's death was confirmed this morning by an official at the Kremlin-run hospital at Kuntsevo on Moscow's western outskirts. The hospital cares for top-level Soviet party and government figures and celebrities.

The press agency Tass acknowledged today that Mr. Shostakovich had died "after a grave illness" but offered no medical details. He was known to have suffered from heart ailments that dated back to his hospitalization for a heart attack in 1966. However, Mr. Shostakovich had continued to compose up to his most recent illness and, according to Tass, had just written a new sonata for viola and piano.

Composed Symphony at 19

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT).—As a composer, Mr. Shostakovich achieved fame with his First Symphony, composed in 1925 at the age of 19, when he was still a student at the Leningrad Conservatory. The score was first played on May 12, 1926, as his diploma piece. From that time on the young Russian composer was steadily in the news.

Mr. Shostakovich, who was born in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) on Sept. 25, 1906, was by far the most publicized and famous of contemporary Soviet composers. Part of this was due to the striking nature of his music, part of which was conditioned by the ideological phenomena of the 1920s, 1930s and early 1940s.

Mr. Shostakovich was a child *of the Russian Revolution.* He had been brought up and conditioned by the Soviet ideology and considered his music an expression of the Russian people, in line with the doctrines espoused by the Central Committee of the Soviet Union.

Thus, his music became a rallying point for leftist intellectuals in Europe and the United States. During the Depression, his influence was strongest.

Even so, the composer could not always keep in the good graces of the Communist party. His first breach developed with the opera "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk."

This opera, which had aroused great curiosity and, in some quarters, antagonism when it had been performed at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on Feb. 5, 1935, by Arthur Rodzinski, the Cleveland Orchestra and a group of singers, was the subject of an article in Pravda in February, 1936. Pravda called the work "un-Soviet, eccentric and leftist."

The composer made public apologies and redeemed himself in Soviet eyes with the Fifth Symphony, composed the next year. This symphony, with the possible exception of the First, is the most popular work that Mr. Shostakovich ever composed.

In 1946, however, Mr. Shostakovich was called down by Culture and Life for his Ninth Symphony, described by that organ as too "playful and fanciful a trifle." The argument ran that the symphony did not express the serious aims of the Soviet people.

More serious was the rebuke that Mr. Shostakovich, Aram Khachaturian and Serge Prokofiev, together with four lesser composers, received on Feb. 11, 1948, from the Central Committee of the Communist party. Again Mr. Shostakovich's work

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

New Portuguese Clash

Nine Gonçalves Foes Ousted From Council

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Aug. 10.—Nine dissident officers were suspended yesterday *from the High Council of the Revolution in an effort* by Portugal's military rulers to halt a split in the armed forces that was endangering and isolating the government formed Friday.

The suspended officers, headed by Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, the former foreign minister, had been responsible for a document *denouncing Premier Vasco dos* Santos Gonçalves for allegedly transforming Portugal into a Communist state like those of Eastern Europe.

The document, which was gaining support throughout the armed forces, revealed a state of dissension and demoralization for which there was no precedent except that which existed on the eve of the military coup against Premier Marcello Caetano and his rightist regime on April 25 of last year.

In Braga, a town of 34,000 in northern Portugal, Communists fired at a crowd of Catholic demonstrators and wounded 20 persons tonight after 2,000 to 3,000 demonstrators attacked the Communist party's local headquarters. According to a hospital spokesman, three of the wounded were in serious condition.

When the firing broke out, demeonstrators were stoning the Communists' building in retaliation for the Communists' hurling of stones as the Catholics marched past the structure in the town's main square.

More Than 30,000

According to police and other observers, more than 30,000 persons took part in the Braga rally of Catholics protesting Communist domination of the news media and against any reduction of democratic freedoms. Many came from the surrounding countryside.

The suspension of the nine members of the High Council followed a meeting of the governing *triumvirate—President Fran*cisco da Costa Gomes, Premier Gonçalves and the security forces' chief, Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho.

After the politically moderate members' suspension, only pro-Communists, other leftists and a few independents remained in the 28-seat High Council.

The Cabinet sworn in Friday as a "transitory" one is governing with the bulk of the country's political forces aligned against it and with steadily diminishing *military support.*

Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Carvalho were actually believed to be in favor of the dissident officers' document. Their only quarrel with those who wrote it was said to be that the authors made it public at an "inopportune" moment. The decision to publish the document was made after the dissidents had failed to head off the new Cabinet and force the Premier's resignation.

The Cabinet met late Friday, after being sworn in at midday, and made public yesterday a series of economic measures to rally public support. But there was criticism of the measures, which involve the nationalization of the beer industry, a shipyard and a transport company, plus the floating of a public bond issue of $200 million and the approval of credits for some local public works, to relieve unemployment and to help the thousands of white refugees now pouring into Portugal from the war-stricken territory of Angola.



UPI

Ernesto Melo Antunes

Kissinger Contacted

LISBON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—President Costa Gomes announced last night that he is contacting U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger over the political crisis in Portugal.

The President last night had *talks with U.S. Ambassador Frank* Carlucci and said later that they had discussed the situation here and messages he wanted to send to Mr. Kissinger. Mr. Carlucci *left for the United States by plane* today.

Anti-Lisbon Coup Staged in Timor

DARWIN, Australia, Monday, Aug. 11 (Reuters).—A coup d'état has been staged in Portuguese Timor, according to a message today from the airport radio in the Portuguese territory, which shares the island of Timor with a section of Indonesia. There were no details on the coup.

After clashes in June among rival groups in the territory, a Lisbon announcement on July 12 said it was envisaged that the territory, which has 610,000 inhabitants, would probably remain under Portuguese rule until October, 1978. The announcement followed talks by Portuguese authorities and two of the territory's three political parties.

The third party boycotted the talks and demanded immediate independence for the territory, which has been ruled by Portugal since 1586.

All 3 Guerrilla Groups Clash in Angola Capital

From Wire Dispatches

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 10.—A fierce bazooka battle erupted in central Luanda yesterday, shattering an uneasy calm and involving all three rival black independence movements in the civil conflict.

"This is all-out war now," a Portuguese military source said.

At least four black soldiers were killed and scores of others wounded in the fighting. Until the escalation, there had been sporadic fighting in Luanda for about a month, reducing the seaside capital to a state of siege and threatening food, fuel and water supplies.

A 10-hour gunbattle erupted in the city when the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) launched a bazooka attack on one of the three positions in the city of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). The FNLA is backed by Zaire and has *Chinese-made weapons.*

Area Abandoned

The other Angolan guerrilla movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), has been drawn into the conflict and yesterday its Luanda delegation offices were attacked by the MPLA. UNITA officials abandoned their installations in the area.

Last week, UNITA, considered the weakest of the three groups militarily, said it was entering the war after continually being attacked by the MPLA.

The capital was calm today after the MPLA attack, which also was mounted on the residences of four ministers that had represented the FNLA in the now-defunct transitional government.

Portuguese troops evacuated the four ministers after dark yesterday and the ministers were given protection by the Portuguese armed forces.

There was widespread speculation that Portuguese forces plan to declare Luanda a demilitarized zone and clear the capital of the warring groups.

Today, Portuguese Air Force jet fighters flew low over the capital in an apparent warning to the rival factions to stop the bloodshed.

An FNLA leader said today that FNLA troops have blocked most accress routes into Luanda and plan to blockade the capital until the Portuguese territory in Africa becomes independent on Nov. 11.

The leader, Mateus Neto, said FNLA troops also have begun an advance to the north, taking what he said was a stronghold of the MPLA at Sassa, near Caxito.

He said that the MPLA made a tactical mistake in seizing the capital.

"In Vietnam, it was clearly learned that the last place you take is the capital and only then after taking control in the country," he said.

Near the Palace

Yesterday's battle took place in a shantytown in a small valley near the government palace. Army sources said the dead were MPLA troops.

Portuguese soldiers blocked off narrow access streets to protect civilians from the guerrilla groups.

Reports of battles between the MPLA and the FNLA continued to come from Malange, a cotton-farming center 200 miles east of Luanda.

The reports said bodies still littered the streets and Portuguese troops, who appealed for quicklime, were fired upon and have withdrawn.

An exodus of whites from the colony continued.

Israeli Aides Set to Draft Pact on Sinai

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Two high-ranking Israeli officials will arrive this week to begin drafting the possible language of a new Sinai agreement. The effort will be a prelude to a probable trip to the Middle East later this month by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Well-placed diplomatic sources said that the two Israelis—Mordechai Gazit, director general of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's office, and Meir Rosenne, the Foreign Ministry's chief legal adviser—played major roles in drafting the texts of Israel's accords last year with Egypt and Syria also through U.S. mediation.

The State Department said that the Israelis would meet with Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco Tuesday "on certain points related to the interim agreement."

Yesterday, Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel, who will also take part in the drafting discussions, met again with Mr. Kissinger for talks, now apparently at another crucial stage.

Down to Details

The diplomatic sources said that the Israeli mission did not mean that the Sinai agreement was concluded. But it does mean that the two sides were now getting down to the details of an accord.

[In Jerusalem, Mr. Rabin said today that progress had been made in recent weeks toward a Sinai accord but that "certain key issues" remained to be settled. He told a news conference these issues needed "clarification" and declined to predict when agreement might be reached.]

The sources said that the purpose of the mission was to work out the language of what has already been agreed to by Egypt and Israel and to define what areas are still in disagreement.

This is a complicated task, they said, because an accord, if achie-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Despite Some Europeans' Opposition

Soviet Drive for World Red Parley Seen

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Aug. 10.—Western diplomatic analysts expect the Soviet Union to turn on strong pressure in the next few weeks to assemble a long-sought worldwide Communist party conference.

The next step toward such a meeting—the first since 1969—would be a meeting of 28 European parties to endorse the results of the recent Helsinki summit meeting of the European Security Conference. The Europeans would then be expected to call for a convocation of all Communists.

Although Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev wanted European Communists to meet this summer to endorse the Helsinki agreement, a goal of Soviet diplomacy for 20 years, a determined minority of parties has resisted because they disagree with a Moscow-approved draft for a joint statement to be issued at the meeting.

Western diplomatic sources here said that a "drafting committee" meeting held last month in East Berlin broke up after five of the eight members rejected a new, proposed text for a conference document.

The European Communists have been haggling since December over the form and content of any new comprehensive statement. But the breakup of last month's session was seen as a sign of a serious rift.

Some authorities also see indications of a major difference of opinion among Soviet party leaders over the plans for the conference.

In last month's meeting the rift apparently was between a group comprising Soviet, East German and Danish delegates and a bloc representing Yugoslavia, Romania, Italy, Spain and France.

The Yugoslavs, leaders of the independent bloc because they have a ruling party which successfully broke with Moscow in 1948, reportedly warned that they would not attend another committee session until the East German hosts prepared a new draft which better represented the opinions of all parties.

Since the Yugoslavs had boycotted a May planning session, the Belgrade threat is serious and endangers a tentative schedule which calls for another drafting session next month.

Moves for a new international Communist conference started in November, 1973, when the Soviet party's Politburo called for a meeting similar to one held in Moscow in 1969.

That session exposed serious splits, with several key parties, including those of the Chinese and the Yugoslavs, failing to attend. Mr. Brezhnev delivered a strong attack on the Chinese and some of the smaller parties questioned the Soviet leaders about their invasion of Czechoslovakia the year before.

With the memory of the 1969 polemics in mind, Communist leaders who do not want to take sides between Peking and Moscow have resisted calls for a new international session that could widen the divisions in the Communist ranks.

Twenty-eight European parties, including eight in power, have supported the general idea of an East Berlin meeting this year.

In answer to Moscow's call for a worldwide conference, 55 parties have responded positively, with 24 Latin American and 8 Arabic groups responding most recently. A Communist international conference in 1960 attracted 31 parties and the 1969 meeting included 75.

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Dmitri Shostakovich Is Dead, Top Soviet Composer Was 68

(Continued from Page 1)

was declared "leftist" and an expression of "bourgeois decadence." Mr. Shostakovich promised to "correct his mistakes."

He did so by composing a series of works which adhered closely to the party line. He was rewarded with a Stalin Prize in 1950.

In 1957, the Central Committee's rebuke of 1948 was officially reversed in a speech by Dimitri Shepilov, then Communist party secretary, to a congress of Soviet composers in Moscow, and Mr. Shostakovich and Mr. Khatchaturian were elected secretaries of the Union of Soviet Composers.

Mr. Shostakovich visited the United States three times. The first time was in 1949, when he was sent here to make a speech at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Asked to Go Home

He and a 17-member delegation arrived on March 23 and on March 29 were asked to go home by the State Department. The reason given was that the delegation had been admitted only for the three-day session of the conference. Many citizens and publications had attacked the conference as a "Red front."

In October, 1959, Mr. Shostakovich arrived for a much more meaningful visit of a month, which had been worked out under the cultural exchange agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The composer, looking scarred from years of illnesses but full of pent-up energy, sailed into New York aboard the Soviet liner Mikhail Lermontov in June, 1973, for his third U.S. visit. His destination was Evanston, Ill., where Northwestern University awarded him an honorary doctorate of fine arts.

While in New York, he attended one of the "Rug Concerts" of the New York Philharmonic. Upon his return home he said he found the experience interesting but was left with mixed feelings since the casual demeanor of an audience lounging on the floor must, he thought, instill a "neglectful attitude" toward serious music.

Mr. Shostakovich did not join the Communist party until 1960, and his ups-and-downs with it did not end when he did. His Symphony No. 13 was suppressed by former Premier Nikita Khrushchev in 1963 because it included poems by Yevgeny Yevtushenko that dealt harshly with anti-Semitism. That same year, however, a revised version of the once-scandalous "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk" was produced in Moscow with official and popular approval.

On Sept. 24, 1966, the eve of his 60th birthday, Mr. Shostakovich was given two of the Soviet Union's highest awards. One was the Hero of Socialist Labor title, the other the Order of Lenin.

Mr. Shostakovich's musical style changed but little from that shown in his astonishing First Symphony and there were those who maintained that he never composed a better work. All of the elements of his style were already apparent—the wide melodic skips, the purposeful dissonances, the scherzolike dance tunes and unexpected harmonic juxtapositions, and the frequent marchlike sections.

His music also was characterized by long, slow movements, usually in largo tempo, which his admirers called the most significant since Beethoven and which his detractors called so much pompous nonsense.

His most popular works were symphonic in nature, with the First, Fifth and Sixth Symphonies receiving most performances in the United States. His Seventh, or "Leningrad" Symphony, composed in 1942, was seldom played after the war and his earlier "October" (the Second) and "May Day" (the Third) symphonies almost never.

Wrote Piano Concerto

In addition, Mr. Shostakovich composed a popular piano concerto and much chamber music, the latter including a string quintet. Much theater and ballet music came from his pen and he was one of the most prominent of contemporary composers for the films. His preludes and fugues and other works for solo piano still appear on many concert programs.

An article published in the September, 1966, issue of Neva, a Leningrad literary journal, noted that Mr. Shostakovich's "personality and life are not well known to us—it is not a question of his life, which was uneventful, but the inner biography of the man. Shostakovich does not belong to those who willingly share their thoughts, reminisce or who open widely the doors of their creative workshops.

"Most examples of art usually derive from autobiographical events; with Shostakovich, we can only suppose this. His internal world is closed to the gaze of outsiders. About his work he says very little, and that dryly and laconically, limiting himself to bland information."

Mr. Shostakovich did speak occasionally of his early years. In 1959 he said: "In my early childhood, I liked very much to listen to music. My neighbor studied music and I used to hang around outside his apartment listening through the door." This, he said, was the most powerful memory of his childhood.

Boyish Quality

In appearance, Mr. Shostakovich retained a boyish quality most of his life. Thin, bespectacled, studious-looking, with a heavy lock of hair generally dangling over his forehead, he had nothing esoteric about his appearance. He liked sports—volleyball, tennis and soccer—and played a good game of chess.

Whether in or out of favor with the Communist party, he lived a comfortable, even affluent, life, receiving composing fees, royalties and prizes that amounted to handsome sums by anybody's reckoning.

In an interview some years ago, he indicated that criticism, whether political or artistic, never bothered him unduly.

"My work has been criticized ever since I began to write music," he said. "Some of it, I admit, was bad. But who can say that my career has suffered from this criticism? My works are played all over Russia. Just because one work is criticized does not mean that orchestras stop playing the others. And I go on writing and the government goes on supporting me, and generously, too."

Mr. Shostakovich had a heart attack in 1966, when he was 59 years old. He broke a leg in a fall the next year, and in 1968 was replaced as head of the Composers Union of the Russian Federation. Two years after that, he was reported to be recovering from a crippling ailment that for a time had rendered him unable to play the piano and made walking difficult.

His first wife, Nina, was a cosmic-ray researcher. She died in 1955. In 1962, he remarried. Mr. Shostakovich had two children by his first wife.

—HAROLD C. SCHONBERG.

500 Reported Dead in Chinese River Disaster

HONG KONG, Aug. 10 (NYT).—As many as 500 persons are believed to have drowned when two Chinese river boats collided and sank during a heavy rainstorm near Canton early last week, unofficial Chinese sources indicated yesterday. More than a hundred residents of Hong Kong on holiday trips were thought to be among the dead.

Identification of the dead reportedly was difficult because some bodies had been in the water for a long time after the accident, which took place 50 miles west of Canton on the West River last Sunday morning.

Government officials in Peking declined to comment on the reported disaster, according to Reuters. It was first disclosed in yesterday's edition of the South China Morning Post of Hong Kong, which quoted recent travelers from China and a member of the Canton bureau of the Chinese press agency.

Chinese journalists here said they had also heard of the collision. The Peking government seldom discloses details of accidents or natural disasters.

According to the published account the two triple-decker steamers, each about 1,000 tons, were heading in opposite directions along the West River when the crash occurred.

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Associated Press.

MOVING DAY—A Turkish-Cypriot family leaves its home in the south to move north.

Aide Discloses Plot to Murder Makarios

(Continued from Page 1)

mile trip between the palace and his office had been increased considerably. Policemen stood guard on balconies and other vantage points along the route, which was patrolled more heavily.

The papers say the CIA wants to eliminate Archbishop Makarios because it considers him as the main obstacle to a settlement of the Cyprus problem in a way that would eliminate the risk of a war between Greece and Turkey.

The Greek-Cypriot Socialist daily Ta Nea said yesterday that "imperialist circles and the CIA want to eliminate Makarios so that they can proceed with their plan to partition Cyprus and so repair the serious rift in the southeastern flank of NATO.

Turkish Cypriots Moved

NICOSIA, Aug. 10 (UPI).—More than 700 Turkish Cypriots were transferred from the Greek-Cypriot south of the island to the Turkish zone in the north during the weekend.

The transfers were in accordance with an agreement reached in Vienna a week ago in intercommunal talks.

Greek-Cypriot police and United Nations peace-keeping troops in armored vehicles escorted the Turkish Cypriots in buses and trucks to the line across the northwest of Cyprus that divides the two communities. From there they were taken in Turkish-Cypriot vehicles.

Under the agreement, a total of 9,000 Turkish Cypriots will be able to move to the north which has been under Turkish control since last summer's invasion. In return, about 10,000 Greek Cypriots still in the area will be allowed to stay.

France to Restrict Selling Of Weapons to South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

black African nations or the Third World as a whole.

Many Afro-Asian countries came to regard France as the Western nation most sympathetic to their aspirations during the same years that the French became South Africa's leading arms supplier.

Diplomats of other Western governments constantly expressed wonder—and sometimes envy—at the way the French were able to do this. Any American or British gesture interpreted as slightly friendly to South Africa normally came under instant attack by the Afro-Asian bloc. The French announcement was recognition that France finally found the position too difficult.

What apparently was behind the decision was a sudden intensification of criticism in black Africa during the last few months of French relations with South Africa. This was most noticeable at the recent Kampala meeting of the Organization for African Unity, where a large number of speakers attacked France.

List of Critics Grows

The critics included spokesmen for several French-speaking African governments that were considered especially pro-French. Previously, such governments, highly dependent on France for economic assistance, have turned a blind eye to the arms deals with South Africa and encouraged other black African states to do the same.

A major reason successive French governments were able until now to expand their political, economic and military ties with South Africa was an almost complete absence of domestic opposition. French public opinion has ignored the government's policy in this issue. Even the French left—in sharp contrast to the left in the United States, Britain and other Western nations—made only intermittent and half-hearted objections to the arms sales.

Israeli Aides to Begin Drafting Agreement on Sinai Pullback

(Continued from Page 1)

ed by Mr. Kissinger, would include both public and secret aspects.

In addition to the language that will be made public, there will be secret Egyptian understandings transmitted to Israel by the United States.

These included a reported Egyptian willingness to lift the trade embargo on all U.S. concerns dealing with Israel; Egyptian assurances that the United Nations peace-keeping force will be renewed annually for a total of three years, and Cairo's promise to curb anti-Israel propaganda and diplomatic activity.

Kissinger Trip

By working on the language now, the sources said, time will be saved if Mr. Kissinger makes his anticipated trip. He has told aides that he would like to conclude the negotiations by early September.

He is tentatively planning to leave Washington during the week of Aug. 17 for 10 days. He has said that he would not go unless 80 to 90 per cent of the agreement was already achieved and the remaining differences seemed soluble.

A participant in the negotiations said that in July he thought the odds for an accord were 50-50. He believes now that they are 65 to 35 in favor of an agreement being reached.

There are still significant differences, the participant said, in at least three major areas: The exact location of the demarcation line in the easternmost area of the strategic Mitla and Gidi Passes; the question of whether Israelis will be able to continue to man early-warning facilities in an area that will be under UN management or whether Americans will take over the job, and to what degree; and how far eastward Egyptian forces will be permitted to advance into territory vacated by Israel.

Meanwhile, Israeli and U.S. officials said yesterday that a four-man Israeli team will begin talks in Washington next week on Israel's request for economic and military aid, now said to be about $2.8 billion.

The State Department said that in preliminary discussions certain questions were raised about the details of the request, which is said to include as much as $2.1 billion in military aid and $700 million in economic assistance.

Israeli Terms Delivered

CAIRO, Aug. 10 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts returned form Washington today, bringing Israel's latest terms for an agreement with Egypt.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Eilts planned to see President Anwar Sadat and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy within the next 24 hours to convey the Israeli position.

French Child Freed

ANNECY, France, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—A kidnapper who seized a 2-year-old baby from her grandparents' home near here on Wednesday released her unharmed yesterday in return for a 400,000-franc ($91,000) ransom, the police said. Stephane Paturle's father, director of a printing works, paid the ransom, they said.

N. Korea Asks U.S. for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

major hostilities" recurring in Korea.

Mr. Miki said the balance of power in Korea as it exists should be maintained, adding he did not expect any sudden changes in U.S. policy there in the future.

When asked on a TV program if Japan would be willing to expand its small defense force should that become necessary to help defend South Korea, he said: "There is no relationship between the possible expansion of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the future development in the Korean Peninsula."

Pyongyang Pays Bills

HONG KONG, Aug. 10 (NYT).—North Korea has reportedly begun efforts to repay hundreds of millions of dollars in overdue trade bills.

But the tardy action appears to have cost Pyongyang its international credit rating and could jeopardize the country's current six-year plan, according to diplomats and businessmen.

Estimates of North Korea's current debts to trading partners in Western Europe, Japan and the Communist nations run from $700 million to as high as $1.7 billion. Perhaps $200 million of this is already overdue in delinquent payments to non-Communist countries, analysts believe, although they caution that it is impossible to confirm these figures.

North Korea—whose economy is rigidly controlled even by Communist standards—has thus apparently become the first socialist country to fail to pay promptly its trade obligations.

Jordan Welcomes Mexico President

AMMAN, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Mexican President Luis Echeverria arrived from Israel today, was embraced by King Hussein and then drove past lines of cheering Jordanians to the guest palace where he will stay during his three-day visit.

Jordan gave Mr. Echeverria a full military welcome with a squadron of jet fighters escorting his presidential plane from the Jordanian-Israeli border and a 21-gun salute at Amman's airport.

Mr. Echeverria arrived after a four-day Israel visit that ended with a demonstration by about 100 students. They began by heckling the Mexican President but finished by applauding him after a 20-minute debate. They opposed his meeting in Egypt with Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat.

Union Leader Is Killed By Argentine Gunmen

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 10 (AP).—A leader of the streetcar workers union was kidnapped and shot to death early yesterday in La Plata, 25 miles south of here, police said.

It was the third assassination attributed to terrorists in a week in Argentina. On Wednesday, the body of a provincial official was found in La Plata. An union leader in Rosario, 150 miles to the north, was shot to death on Thursday.

Java Volcano Erupts

JAKARTA, Aug. 10 (AP).—Mount Semeru, the highest mountain on Java, erupted last week, the official Antara news agency reported. No casualties were reported.



Associated Press.

TOGETHERNESS—Yassir Arafat, the guerrilla leader, holds hands with two delegates of the Japanese Communist party visiting Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

4 Hostages Are Freed

Crisis With France Averted As Algeria Releases Youth

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Seven-year-old Borzani Kradaoui finally made it home to France last week after a vacation with his grandparents in Algeria, averting, at least temporarily, a crisis in French-Algerian relations.

But the child's travel troubles brought out the fury among 26,000 Algerians who fought with the French Army in Algeria and chose French citizenship after the war, over the way they are being treated 13 years later.

The incident began on July 14 when Fatma Kradaoui decided to take Borzani, the youngest of her seven children, to visit the parents she had left in Mostaganem when the Algerian war ended in 1962.

Earlier this year, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing went to Algeria on a state visit, the first by a French president since Algeria's independence. The occasion was hailed as evidence of reconciliation.

She had not dared to go home before because her husband, Adda, was a harki, an Arabic term for North African auxiliaries in the French Army. Her husband fought on the French side in the Algerian War and risked retribution, like other harkis, if he returned home.

Many Questions

After a fortnight's visit, when Mrs. Kradaoui went to the Oran airport to return to her home in Albi, near Toulouse, officials stopped her and asked many questions. The most insistent, Mrs. Kradaoui told an interviewer, was "Why did you choose French nationality." That was on July 28 and she was held up so long that she missed her plane.

Three days later, she returned to the airport.

"That time, the interrogation was harsher," she said. "They asked where my husband was. They said if he wanted to see his son he could come and fetch him. Then they shoved me on the plane and pulled away Borzani who was in tears."

Mrs. Kradaoui complained to French authorities when her plane landed in Toulouse last Wednesday. Then late that night her husband and his friends broke into a dormitory at a factory in nearby Saint-Maurice-l'Ardoise and surprised six Algerian migrant workers.

Two of the workers were wounded but escaped; the remaining four were put into cars and taken to a dilapidated harki camp nearby. A spokesman said that the four would be held as hostages until Borzani was returned to his family.

The youth returned to France on Friday and the four hostages were released the same day.

Protests Traded

The French government protested to the Algerian government, which said the problem was "administrative" and the boy could not be allowed to leave Algeria until he had received written permission from his father.

The Algerian government protested to the French government, demanding release of the hostages and denouncing the way Algerian migrants were treated in France.

Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski announced that the camps for harkis would be closed by the end of next year and that the 7,000 persons in them would be "integrated" in French society.

A harki complained: "When we came to France, they told us to come, come, you'll have everything, money, a house. I've been here 10 years. If I go back to Algeria, they'll arrest me. If I stay here, I'll starve."



Associated Press.

Borzani Kradaoui, reunited with his father.

Portuguese Book Sales Drop After Initial Post-Coup Rise

LISBON, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Politics and erotica are still the best-selling books in revolutionary Portugal but sales are down.

Pamphlets with pictures of Lenin and others with erotic pictures of women are prominently displayed on the mosaic sidewalks of Rossio Square, where foreign tourists congregate, but the novelty is wearing off.

"The Portuguese public is becoming more discriminating and has a greater sense of responsibility," said Jose Siqueira, the manager of Atica, a so-called progressive bookstore. He recalls the early days of the revolution, which began on April 25 of last year, when, he said, customers rushed in and ordered dozens of books by Marx and Engels, then the new status symbols here.

There are also economic reasons for the slowdown in book sales—a sharp rise in costs and a drop in spending money.

Major Rise

For six months after the April coup there was a major increase in book sales. A publisher brought out 40 books that had been banned under the former rightist dictatorship and they all sold out. Then came the slump.

This summer's annual book fair established a record of low sales—about one-third of the usual total, according to an independent weekly, Expresso.

Book stocks are piling up in warehouses and observers are predicting imminent bankruptcies in the publishing business. Expresso said in its latest issue.

The same trend is visible in newspapers and magazines—a proliferation of pro-Communist literature and a decrease in sales.

20-Per-Cent Decline

Amadeo Lopez, who for many years has run a newspaper outlet on the Praca da Alegria, reports a more than 20-per-cent drop in the sales of Lisbon's two main morning newspapers, Diario de Noticias and O Seculo, now widely called, respectively, Pravda and Izvestia.

Government officials admit a crisis in the newspaper business. Most of the dailies were owned by banks that have been nationalized and are now receiving government subsidies.

There have been gains for the International Herald Tribune and the Daily Telegraph of London, according to some vendors.

"People are buying foreign papers because they say the military regime has introduced disguised censorship here by taking over the banks and their newspapers," one said.

In small towns in the interior there are said to be signs of open hostility to the pro-Communist press.

CIA Doubts Soviet Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

hard estimate of potential grain yields in the lands they saw. But an official on the tour said that they informed the Russians of the most recent U.S. estimate of 185 million tons for the Soviet crop and none of the Russians took issue with it.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a major critic of the Nixon administration's handling of the 1972 grain sales to the Soviet Union, issued a statement Friday calling for "an immediate reassessment of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's do-nothing policy on grain sales."

The statement said that Senator Jackson had received information indicating the Soviet crop shortfall could be double that of 1972.

The International Longshoremen's Association has warned that it would refuse to load grain bound for the Soviet Union unless the administration can prove that a round of sales in July will not substantially increase domestic food prices.

International grain companies signed sales contracts with Moscow in July for 9.8 million tons of corn, wheat and barley. Most will come from the United States. In addition, the Russians have ordered about 5 million tons from Canada.

These purchases have threatened to embroil the Ford administration in a political controversy over the domestic-price impact, just as the sales during the Nixon administration did in 1972.

Ford Starts Vacation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—President Ford left here today for Colorado on a two-week vacation, stopping on the way to see the Vietnamese refugee center at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

Tight Security Precautions

Drama Is High as U.S. Corn Crop Is Forecast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—At about 3 a.m. tomorrow, an armed government guard will escort a group of experts to a basement working area at the Department of Agriculture.

After working for 12 hours under the kind of security precautions usually reserved for the War Room of the Pentagon, the experts will emerge with some of the data most vital to the United States—forecasts of the size of its 1975 corn crop and of other farm production.

Since the depletion of U.S. food stockpiles and surging global demand for grain after 1972, the once dry business of crop forecasting has evolved into high drama. Even small variations can signal economic changes.

The forecasts are read by commodity speculators, grain companies and foreign governments moments after they become available.

Moreover, they give perceptive consumers clues to future meat and bread prices, they provide livestock owners with information on the likely cost of animal feed months in advance, they tell the Soviet Union how much grain may be for sale and they indicate to poor countries how much grain will be left over for U.S. food aid.

But for all their importance, the crop statistics have become subjects of controversy in the last two years.

This year, some congressmen accused Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz of overplaying projections of big harvests to justify government acquiescence in large private grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Others have accused the administration of making assumptions about the size of the corn crop before adequate statistical data are available and weather factors have been considered.

Farm experts in and out of government generally say the crop-reporting board which meets tomorrow morning is objective, independent and quite accurate.

The 450 government crop samplers began inspecting selected corn fields around the country on July 23 and completed their work on July 29. The other main source of data is the estimates that thousands of farmers mail to the Department of Agriculture.

Harry Trelogan, administrator of the Statistical Reporting Service, which collects the data, says that the forecasts are accurate within 1 per cent at the time they are taken. But weather can cause wide fluctuations between August and November, which is why administration critics say that decisions on how much grain to allow grain companies to export should wait longer into the growing season.

Pressures Mount as Closure Of U.S. Refugee Camp Nears

By Leroy F. Aarons

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., Aug. 10 (WP).—The Vietnamese refugee settlement here will close by mid-October, heightening pressure to find sponsors for more than 19,000 refugees who are here or are coming to the installation.

Nicholas Thorne, State Department representative in charge of the Pendleton operation, registered his concern with the deceleration of refugee placement. But he denied rumors of tension between government officials and voluntary agencies responsible for placing refugees.

The rate of refugee departures has slipped from about 2,000 a week in July to about 1,500 a week this month. There are currently 16,000 refugees at Pendleton, with about 3,000 more expected to arrive from Hong Kong.

Assuming that the rate does not decline further, there would be 4,000 unplaced refugees by mid-October, when Pendleton is expected to close because of cold weather. Mr. Thorne said that those remaining would probably be transferred to Fort Chaffee, Ark., largest of the refugee encampments, with 21,000 residents.

Heated Barracks

Last month, the federal Inter-Agency Task Force for Indochina Refugees announced that the Chaffee installation would be the only one of the four refugee camps to continue operations during the winter. Chaffee has heated barracks.

"Sponsors clearly are not coming forward fast enough to clear this camp [Pendleton] out by the time we have to close," Mr. Thorne said. But he added that the eight voluntary agencies charged with finding sponsors and placing refugees are "doing very well."

Other sources, however, reported tensions between representatives of the Inter-Agency Task Force and the voluntary agencies, particularly the U.S. Catholic Conference (USCC), which handles 60 per cent of the refugee cases.

"I feel the State Department role is to expedite movement of refugees in an effective manner," a source said, "but we haven't put any pressure on the voluntary agencies. We give them complete freedom. And they are slow and inefficient. The USCC has more than 100 people on their list who are here for more than 90 days. They allow refugees to turn down sponsors again and again. What is their logic in holding people in camp?"

Vincent Battaglia, the chief USCC representative here, responded: "The State Department is interested in statistics. We're interested in proper resettlement. There's no reason we have to rush out a difficult case just so we can say there's no case here for more than 30 to 45 days."

Mr. Battaglia said that his agency had placed 10,000 refugees from Pendleton since the beginning of May.

Choosing to Stay

"I have never seen a program move so fast," he added. "It used to take a year to two years, as in the case of the displaced persons after World War II."

Mr. Thorne said that about 2,000 refugees have chosen to stay in camp. Most of them are waiting to reunite with other family members; about 10 per cent, he said, are simply fearful of leaving.

Some refugees do not want to go to cold climates. Others, with large families, are reluctant to split up.

There have been reports of refugees not getting along with sponsors, or sponsors not being able to sustain their support. Voluntary agencies are expected to follow up and relocate such cases.

Many refugees wind up on welfare rolls. In California, the largest refugee state with 15,000, nearly half of those settled as of mid-July were receiving some form of public assistance.

Mr. Thorne noted that, throughout the United States, 72,000 of the 131,000 refugees have been relocated here and abroad. "That's 55 per cent in 14 weeks, a damn good rate," he said.

Hanoi and Manila Establish Ties

HONG KONG, Aug. 10 (UPI).—North Vietnam and the Philippines have established diplomatic relations and the accord includes a ban on U.S. use of Philippine territory for aggression against Indochina countries, Hanoi's Vietnam news agency said today.

It said the two countries on Thursday signed an accord establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on that day.

In a radio report monitored here, the Hanoi press agency said the two nations agreed to each other's "fundamental national rights."

They also agreed "not to allow any foreign country to use one's territory as a base for direct or indirect aggression," with the United States specifically mentioned.

U.S. Considering Gen. Dang Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI).—A State Department official confirmed yesterday that Canada wants to deport former South Vietnamese Gen. Dang Van Quang to the United States.

"On Aug. 5, the Canadians asked the United States to accept Gen. Quang as a deportee from Canada," the spokesman said. "The question is still under discussion between the two governments."

He declined to discuss why Canada wished to deport the general, saying only that "allegations" had been made concerning his personal conduct in Vietnam.

Thailand Rebels Battle Policemen

BANGKOK, Aug. 10 (AP).—About 300 Communist-led rebels stormed a district police station in southern Thailand yesterday and 10 policemen and five rebels were killed, the police reported.

Police said that 18 policemen were wounded in the two-hour battle after terrorists stormed the Chawang District station, 600 miles south of Bangkok.

It was the second rebel attack in a week. A large band of rebels assaulted a government force in Nan Province in northern Thailand on Tuesday.

Attica Deposition By Rockefeller

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP).—Vice-President Rockefeller has given a deposition here to a special state investigator looking into charges of a cover-up in an earlier investigation of the Attica Prison riot.

Mr. Rockefeller was questioned for five hours in his Manhattan office Friday by former State Supreme Court Justice Bernard Meyer. Mr. Rockefeller was governor at the time 43 persons —32 inmates and 11 hostages— were killed when law enforcement officers quelled the prison uprising on Sept. 13, 1971.

Following a state investigation, 52 prisoners or former prisoners were indicted on criminal charges stemming from the uprising. No charges were pressed against any guard or state policeman involved in ending the riot.

Italy Airline Strike Cancels 71 Flights

ROME, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Alitalia canceled 71 international flights in and out of Rome today as a pilots' strike entered its third day.

The Italian airline said it was unable to make 35 of the 55 flights scheduled to depart from Fiumicino Airport and 36 of the 60 flights scheduled to arrive. The strike has been called for one week.

Airliner Down Safety

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—An Okinawa-bound Japan Air Lines jumbo jet (with 518 persons aboard) made an emergency landing here today after spidery cracks appeared in the window in front of the captain's seat.



United Press International.

KING AND QUEEN OF THE ROAD—John "Hard Rock Kid" Mislen, 70, of Trenton, N.J., and points north, south, east and west, gets a hug from "Adventurer Jan" Denfield, 17, of Rockwell City, Iowa, after they were crowned king and queen of American hoboes.

Ashland Lists Illegal Gifts; Mills Is Among the Recipients

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Faced with the prospect of being taken to court by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Ashland Oil, Inc., disclosed yesterday the names of the recipients of its foreign payments and illegal domestic political contributions totaling $1.2 million.

According to the company's list, Ashland gave money to a dozen present and former senators and to several present and former representatives.

One of the largest contributions, the company said, went to Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., former chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Ashland said that it had paid $50,000 to Rep. Mills through an intermediary, Carl Arnold, and that Rep. Mills "was to use these funds to help re-elect a Democratic Congress."

Rep. Mills could not be reached for comment.

The company, which has resisted making public the names of the recipients, decided to do so late Friday, apparently in a long series of discussions at the SEC. Ashland said that the contributions were made in the period from September, 1967, through January, 1973.

Other Business

Asked why the company had capitulated, a spokesman said, "Because they were going to take us to court and force us to do it. Also, we had other items of business before the SEC which were being delayed because of this."

Some officials at the SEC have felt that Ashland's concern was not so much to keep the names secret as not to appear to be making them public voluntarily. They believed that Ashland wanted to be in the position of saying to the recipients, "We did not want to embarrass you; we were forced to."

Some commission officials, however, wanted the company to make the disclosures rather than have the SEC make them, even though the commission had gathered the names through its own investigation.

They wanted Ashland to establish a pattern to be followed by other companies which the SEC wants to force to make similar disclosures. Such companies include the Gulf Oil Corp., Phillips Petroleum Co. and Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Overseas Payments

Lockheed is involved in negotiations with the SEC concerning how much disclosure of its overseas payments it will have to make to satisfy the commission. Lockheed's lawyer, former Secretary of State and former Attorney General William Rogers, has argued that disclosure of the recipients of at least $22 million that Lockheed paid abroad might ruin the company.

Some of the names of the recipients of Ashland's money had become known earlier. They include, directly and through intermediaries, the following: Former President Richard Nixon, $100,000 in 1968, finance committee to re-elect the president, $100,000 in 1972; Robert Strauss (for use by the Democratic National Committee), $30,000 in 1970 and $20,000 in 1972; $6,500 in 1969 and $10,000 in 1972; Citizens for (Sen. Hubert) Humphrey, D-Minn., $4,500 in 1970.

Some of the domestic recipients disclosed yesterday, besides Rep. Mills, include Rep. Michael Kirwan of Ohio, who died in 1970 and who headed the Democratic National Congressional Committee that distributed millions in campaign money, $25,000 in 1967, $25,000 in 1968 and $10,000 in 1969.

Bayh Contribution

Other newly disclosed recipients were: Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., and an unannounced candidate for the presidential nomination, $3,000 in 1968; Robert Short, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, $30,000 in 1968 (for use in the 1968 presidential campaign); Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., $3,500 in 1968; Gov. James Rhodes of Ohio, $3,000 in 1968 for his campaign for the Senate; Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., $5,000.

Potato Growth Is Speeded in Tropical Test

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Prospects for an additional large food supply for tropical nations have been increased by a South American research center's success this year in growing mature potatoes in a warm, humid area in only 31 days.

This a fraction of the time needed in such northern regions as North America or Europe, or in the cool, high Andean ranges where potatoes originated.

If potential problems with insects and diseases can be overcome, according to Dr. Richard Sawyer, the director-general of the International Potato Center in Lima, potatoes could become an important "backyard" crop in countries now limited to the less nutritious cassava root.

Such potatoes, Dr. Sawyer said in an interview, could also be planted in rice paddies in the time between rice crops.

3 Years Ago

The Lima laboratory was established three years ago as part of a global network of international agricultural research centers supported by private foundations, a score of governments and several United Nations agencies. Estimates made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN indicate that potatoes, of which more than 300 million tons are grown each year, make up the world's fourth-largest food crop, after corn, wheat and rice.

The quickly maturing potatoes grew in an experimental plot at Yurimaguas in the Amazonian Basin of Peru, east of the Andes, at an altitude of several hundred feet above sea level, Dr. Sawyer said.

The field was far lower and hotter than the laboratory's station at San Ramon, at an altitude of 3,300 feet. At San Ramon, Dr. Sawyer said, pests and diseases killed more than 50 per cent of the potato varieties tested for adaptability to warmer conditions than those at the laboratory's main station at Huancayo, at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

The test at Yurimaguas, he said, demonstrated that "the potato has a potential for rapid growth."



Associated Press.

WAITING—A Cambodian woman sits in the refugee processing center at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, hoping to get one of the few remaining visas.

Paris Acts to Prevent Battles Among Police

PARIS, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Undercover police will soon be issued armbands to prevent shootouts like a recent gunfight between two groups of policemen who mistook each other for gangsters, police sources said today. An inspector was killed in the incident last month.

The armbands, orange-red with the word "police" in black letters, will be put on by the agents only at the last minute, as they begin an operation, the sources said.

First of Two Viking Launches

U.S. Probe for Life on Mars Is Ready for Blastoff Today

By Victor K. McElheny

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 10 (NYT).—Scientific vehicles are about to leave earth for Mars to perform the first search for life on the surface of another planet.

Preparations for the departure of the first of two U.S. Viking craft continue to go smoothly. Weather predictions for the scheduled launch tomorrow afternoon continue to be favorable.

The second launching in the $1-billion Viking program, the most costly in the history of unmanned planetary exploration, is scheduled for Aug. 21.

The two four-ton Vikings are scheduled to go into orbit around Mars in June and August of next year, respectively, and detach three-legged craft in July and September to land at sites at 21 and 44 degrees north latitude, respectively.

Evidence Sought

Once the landing craft have conducted several samplings of Martian soil, seeking evidence of present or past living organisms, it is possible that both the landing craft and the orbiters will operate for years as scientific observatories, delivering weather reports and seismic readings from the surface and photographs from orbit.

Dr. Joshua Lederberg of Stanford University, one of the scientists gathered here to witness the launching of the Viking, emphasized that the long-planned probe for Martian life is only "a first try."

Scientists are divided on whether conditions on Mars have favored or now favor life. Dr. Lederberg and many of his colleagues attending a special Viking symposium noted.

The Viking's instruments may have been designed too narrowly to detect peculiar living forms that might have evolved on a planet that is only half as big across as the earth, not quite as dense, has a thinner atmosphere of different composition, apparently lacks the protection of an earth-like magnetic field with belts of trapped particles and is half again as far from the sun.

Not 'Last Word'

Dr. Lederberg warned against regarding the experiments as "definitive, the last word on the subject."

The scientists noted that the landers were not designed to send back any rock specimens.

The scheduled Viking launchings are the culmination of 15 years of planning and preliminary Martian explorations by spacecraft.

In the 15 years since the Soviet Union dispatched an unsuccessful probe toward Mars, knowledge of the small planet has increased. The blotchy, red object that could be seen flickeringly in a telescope is now a thoroughly mapped world, with several huge volcanos, a 2,500-mile-long canyon next to a continent-sized upland and sinuous channels that apparently could have been carved only by running water.

Mariner-9 Discoveries

The channels, with tributaries like rivers on earth, were discovered along with the volcanos and the canyon in 1972 by Mariner-9, the latest in a series of U.S. exploratory craft.

Mariner-9 went into orbit around Mars in November, 1971, and, after a planet-wide, month-long dust storm subsided, took more than 7,000 photographs in 10 months before the craft ran out of steering rocket fuel.

Until then, the only close-up observations of the planet had occurred in 1965 and 1969, during the brief "fly-bys" of Nos. 4, 6 and 7 in the Mariner series.

The exploratory Mariner missions and a largely unsuccessful series of Soviet fly-bys, orbiters and landers have revealed a planet that appears alternately lunar and earth-like, dead and alive.

U.S. Agency to Let Charters Offer Ticket-Hotel Bargain

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT).—The Civil Aeronautics Board has announced a "major liberalization" of charter rules that will make ticket-plus-hotel bargains available to anyone at prices that will "frequently be less" than the cost of a scheduled airline ticket.

The system will cover not only conventional domestic and overseas pleasure travel but also brief trips to "special events" such as college bowl games and religious, cultural or political get-togethers.

A CAB staff member said of the action, "The new rules represent the most significant step the agency has ever taken in regard to charter transportation."

The rules will take effect Sept. 13 and CAB officials expressed confidence that legal actions threatened by some scheduled airlines would not succeed in stopping the plan.

Under the program, a traveler wishing to take a seven-day round trip from Washington to Paris, for example, could pay a minimum total price for flight and hotel of $360. The lowest current discount fare is $353 for just the plane ticket. And that must be bought 60 days in advance. Furthermore, the current discount is available only in the winter off season. The lowest unrestricted air fare is $658.

The new charters will not require a traveler to be a bona fide member of a club, society, union or other so-called "affinity" group, as is now often the case. When the affinity rule is enforced, the board believes, it tends to discriminate against thousands of would-be travelers who do not happen to have such a membership or who cannot travel on the specific dates the club has arranged for.

The current systems that do not have the affinity requirement often have so many other restrictions—payment, length of stay, uncertainty of price, etc.—that they have had only limited success.

Friday's announcement underscored this situation, saying:

"The board indicated that it is taking this action because of its dissatisfaction with the results of previous attempts to make charter travel available to the general public."

The restrictions on the conventional charter trip in North America, including Mexico and the Caribbean, will be a minimum stay of four days (three nights) and purchase of the package at least 15 days ahead of time. For other trips, the minimum stay is seven days (six nights) and travelers must pay 30 days in advance.

For all such trips, the minimum package price must be the prorated cost of the round-trip seat, plus $15 a night for a room ($7.50 for accompanying children under 12).

A major step toward liberalization is that the charter can be to just one destination. There is a three-stop requirement on many charter programs. Emphasizing this easing of the system, the new flights are technically called "one-stop tour charters," or OTCs.

Scientists in U.S. Report New Curb On Malaria Type

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—Scientists at the U.S. National Institutes of Health said last week that they believe they have identified a gene in red blood cells that allows them to block the spread of one of the commonest types of malaria and thus offers total protection against one form of a disease that annually kills 1 million persons.

This gene, known as the Duffy negative gene after the patient in which it was first discovered, is commonly found among residents of West Africa who are resistant to the vivax form of malaria.

The scientists said the red blood cells containing the Duffy negative gene could be seen under a microscope blocking the malaria-causing parasites. The possibility of developing an anti-malaria vaccine now exists, a researcher said.

Although largely eradicated from North America and Western Europe, malaria is still a scourge in the rest of the world. An estimated 523 million persons are exposed to malaria in Central and South America, Asia, the Southwest Pacific and tropical Africa. The disease strikes about 100 million persons a year.

Hearst Case Figure Is Said to Disappear

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Walter Scott, a mystery figure in the Patricia Hearst case, disappeared last week after warning an FBI agent that he intended to give an affidavit to defense attorneys in the case, his brother said today.

The brother, political activist and former athletic coach Jack Scott, who is under subpoena to appear before a federal grand jury, said that before disappearing "Walter told us he is afraid for his life. He went to make a telephone call to David Rark, an FBI agent who befriended him, to tell him—as a courtesy—that he planned to make a statement in our behalf. I haven't seen him since."

N.Y. Suit Asks $308 Million On Ice Cream

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (UPI).—A New York City man is suing a leading ice-cream manufacturer for $308 million for his two sons and other youngsters who ate allegedly contaminated ice cream sold by the company.

In a suit filed Friday against the Good Humor Corp., Joel Grae asked $6 million for his sons, aged 7 and 12, in compensation for the "pain, swelling and tenderness" they allegedly suffered after eating the ice cream. He asked $300 million for all youngsters similarly afflicted.

On Thursday, the firm was charged in 244 counts with making and selling adulterated food and falsifying records to mislead state inspectors. An indictment said the company sold ice cream with up to 200 times the legal limit of coliform, a bacterium usually found in human and animal excrement.

Cost of Dying Dips in Genoa

GENOA, Aug. 10 (AP).—The newly installed Marxist-dominated Municipal Council decided yesterday that, starting Sept. 1, funerals will be free on request.

The city-owned burial service has been charging 300,000 lire ($480) for the cheapest funeral and subsequent cremation or burial.

From Sept. 1, only private undertakers will be allowed to conduct luxury funerals for citizens who want them.

U.S. Legislators Query Russians On Travel Issue

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (UPI).—A U.S. congressional delegation arrived here today seeking to find out to what extent the Soviet Union intends to keep its pledge to allow greater freedom of personal movement.

The 18-man delegation, led by speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., is the first official U.S. group to visit the Soviet Union since the pledge was made at the European Security Summit meeting in Helsinki last month.

"There doesn't seem to have been any give," in discussions about the question so far with Soviet legislators, Rep. Sidney Yates, D-Ill., said.

The legislators held a preliminary meeting in Leningrad, and have three formal meetings planned at the Kremlin tomorrow and Tuesday.

Rep. Yates said the Russians anticipate "and certainly we anticipate" some tough questions on the personal movement issue. He said the congressmen understand this to cover both family reunification and emigration, primarily of Jews.

14 Greek Officers Given Jail Terms

ATHENS, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—A Greek military court sentenced 14 army officers to prison terms yesterday, ranging from 4 to 12 years, on charges of conspiring to commit sedition.

They were among 21 officers accused of plotting to seize military units and dictate conditions to the new, civilian government.

One such condition was an amnesty for members of the military regime which ruled Greece from 1967 until it was toppled last year. Some of the former military rulers are now on trial for treason. Seven defendants were acquitted.

Lawyer Bailey Freed In Mail-Fraud Case

ORLANDO, Fla., Aug. 10 (AP).—Attorney F. Lee Bailey has been cleared of mail-fraud charges. U.S. District Court Judge John Reed dismissed the charges on Friday after Mr. Bailey argued that he had been denied a speedy trial. Mr. Bailey was indicted nearly two years ago along with Glenn Turner in an alleged conspiracy to defraud investors in Mr. Turner's cosmetics and motivational firms.

Danish Heat Record

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10 (AP).—Denmark today had its hottest day ever recorded when the temperature reached 95 degrees Fahrenheit. The record temperature was taken at Holstebro in Jutland, breaking the record of 86 degrees recorded in 1911.

Fumes' Leak Explained by 3 Astronauts

By Susan Okie

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—Astronaut Vance Brand said at a news conference yesterday that he had failed to turn on a system that would have prevented poisonous gas from leaking into the Apollo cabin on July 24 as the spacecraft returned from the joint Apollo-Soyuz mission. He said that noise on the intercom system had led to his omission.

But the flight's commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, said all three crewmen were to blame for not shutting off the spacecraft's thruster rockets manually once they realized that Mr. Brand had not activated the automatic landing switches at 30,000 feet.

"Everything was normal down to 30K," Mr. Brand said. "At that time, we were busy, we did have the noise, we were distracted, but essentially I'll take the responsibility. Whatever the distraction, the switches should have been turned on."

Gen. Stafford, Mr. Brand and Donald Slayton arrived in Washington from Honolulu Friday, after a five-day hospitalization and a week spent in semi-isolation with their families.

After their Pacific splashdown, the three astronauts were treated for lung irritation incurred in an 11-minute exposure to nitrogen tetroxide, a deadly gas contained in the fuel for the small rockets which steer the spacecraft.

Liquid in Lungs

Gen. Stafford said that about 24 hours after their landing, X-rays showed that liquid had formed in their lungs' air sacs as a result of the gas's toxic effect.

Gen. Stafford said the Apollo crewmen had trouble breathing for a few days after the flight. He added that, although the three now "feel in great shape, as good as when we first left the earth," their physicians are still advising them to exercise care.

Gen. Stafford, a veteran of three earlier space flights, said that the noise level inside the spacecraft had been much greater than during previous landings, due both to the firing of thruster rockets and unexplained interference on the radio intercom.

After the news conference, President Ford presented NASA's Distinguished Service Medal to the astronauts and Dr. Glenn Lunney, U.S. director of the Apollo-Soyuz project, at a White House luncheon. He also promoted astronaut Stafford to major general.

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Coping With Terror

The Japanese terrorists who took over the American Embassy in Kuala Lumpur and held 52 hostages succeeded in the effort to release five fellow criminals from a jail in Japan. No one was killed or maimed; the terrorists were flown to Libya. Does that establish another precedent for another grisly attempt to use hostages for some political or personal advantage?

One of the interesting aspects of this particular episode is that Libya says it did not want to receive the Japanese, and asserts, without contradiction, that it only did so because of "high-level pressure from Japan and Malaysia." In other words, while there is an increasing reluctance on the part of many governments to bar the use of their territories as bargaining points for the release of hostages, the nations that are being most directly victimized by such forms of blackmail prefer to overcome this reluctance rather than see blood spilled.

The choice is almost never an easy one, which is why holding hostages is so popular with the terrorist groups. To assume responsibility for letting kidnapping escalate into murder is something most governments prefer to evade. Yet when the Cuban government decided to take firm action against those who brought hijacked planes into Havana, the rash of plane seizures in the United States—which had motivations ranging from political idealism to simple larceny—died away. To be sure, rigorous security measures at U.S. airports contributed to this result, but the prospect of a Cuban prison probably did more to end hijacking than X-rays before boarding.

It would seem, therefore, that an international agreement barring refuge to terrorists could be a first step toward reducing a global nuisance. Nations are likely, of course, to make distinctions among terrorists—Libya's leader, Col. Qadhafi, has made no concealment of his support for nationalist rebels who use terror; he may, in this case, feel that the Japanese Red Army is more addicted to terror for terror's sake than to any specific cause. But the Red Army is an excellent example of how terror can become a private weapon, deadly in any hands, serving no high goals. If there can be united action against the means, that will be the best preventative of their perversion.

Portugal on the Brink?

Is Portugal on the brink of civil war? The question rises naturally in the wake of mounting anti-Communist violence in numerous communities, public splits in the armed forces, with many soldiers proclaiming that they will not fire on their fellow citizens, and the long delay in forming a new government.

Above all, there is the flagrant contradiction between the concentration of official power in an extreme leftist group of military officers and the evident desire of the great majority of Portuguese for a moderate government that will permit genuine freedom of speech, press and other forms of expression. If anything, the unrepresentative character of the "transitory" Cabinet sworn in Friday only points up the harshness and great magnitude of the current crisis.

Not since the late 1940s has Europe witnessed a drama comparable to that taking place in Portugal today. Then, however, the action was a series of tragedies in the different countries of Eastern Europe. In one nation after another, minority Communist parties destroyed the rival groups representing the bulk of the population and fastened Communist dictatorships in power. It was the Hungarian Communist boss, Matyas Rakosi, who explained in that period the technique of using "salami tactics" to slice away and repress one opposition group at a time until no heretic dared open his mouth.

Why has the same scenario not been played out in Portugal? It is clearly not because the Portuguese Communist leaders have different ambitions from their Eastern European comrades of a generation ago. Rather, it is that in Eastern Europe almost three decades ago the Red Army was in occupation everywhere and it was the implicit threat of direct and bloody Soviet intervention that paralyzed the anti-Communist majority.

For any groups to have tried to demonstrate openly against Communism in 1948 in Czechoslovakia or Poland or Hungary or Bulgaria or Albania or Romania would have been suicidal. But in Portugal in mid-1975 it is not suicidal to demonstrate openly and forcefully that one is opposed to a minuscule Communist minority seizing a monopoly of political power. There is no occupying Red Army on the scene prepared to stage a bloodbath if all other means of inducing surrender fail.

Long ago Lenin wrote that the basic question in any revolution can be defined as "who whom?" i.e., who will overcome whom or who will impose his will upon whom. Tens of thousands of Portuguese seem to understand that instinctively today, and their resolve, sounding louder each day, is that the will of the democratic, moderate majority of Portuguese must prevail over the leftist generals and admirals and the totalitarian minority that dreams of making Portugal Western Europe's first Communist state.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Next Stop: Peking

After the smiling handshakes with Soviet party leader Brezhnev, the inevitable next foray in superpower diplomacy for President Ford will be the trek to Peking, scheduled for late this year. By contrast with the misguided and empty journey to Helsinki, a summit meeting with the Chinese has potential for helping to stabilize the U.S. presence in the Pacific.

The most significant point so far in the preparations for this meeting is the eagerness of the Chinese leadership to receive Mr. Ford—even though it is increasingly clear to them that he is not ready to bring diplomatic recognition. Peking's powerful deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, left the clear impression with visiting members of Congress last week that his government is not pressing Washington for any immediate shift by the United States away from its present relationship with Taiwan.

Through numerous contacts with foreign delegations in recent months, Peking's leaders have indicated that they recognize the United States as a stabilizing influence around the Asian periphery, an effective counterforce against designs of the Soviet Union to strengthen its Asian presence. The central lesson in the Chinese assessment of the fall of Vietnam and Cambodia was the conviction that the United States had finally disavowed military intervention in local Asian power struggles, a point of considerable relief to Peking.

One useful dialogue for President Ford to pursue with the Chinese leaders would be an attempt to insulate the Korean peninsula from possible great-power confrontation. Mr. Teng shrugged off the visiting legislators' inquiries on the score with the laconic comment, "We don't have any troops in North Korea." The possibility seems to exist for a future international arrangement under which the United States could withdraw its troops from South Korea, without thereby exposing the south and nearby Japan to war threats from the Communist north.

As long as the Chinese want the United States to play a stabilizing role in Asia to suit their interests against the Russians, it is not unreasonable to expect Peking to exert its own restraining influence in response to a strong American interest—the stability of the Korean peninsula and security of Japan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India's New Order

A Calcutta ricksha-coolie struggling to make a living is more interested in improved conditions than in freedom of the press and other abstracts, and in this sense genuine Indian liberals have long been wondering whether certain rights could not be waived in the interests of accelerated economic and social progress. The big question however is whether Prime Minister Indira Ghandi's coup is really aimed at a more just social order or merely at cementing her own personal power.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 11, 1900

NEW YORK—The city continues to suffer from one of the worst heat waves of the season. The thermometer for the past three days has registered from 90 to 95 Fahrenheit in the shade. An unusually large number of cases of sunstroke and prostration are reported, many of them fatal. Several persons have been driven insane by the stifling atmosphere and committed suicide.

Fifty Years Ago

August 11, 1925

NEW YORK—The will of the late William Jennings Bryan ('The Great Commoner'), who died on July 26 in Dayton, Tenn., where he aided the prosecution in the Scopes trial, filed for probate yesterday in the Dade County Court at Miami, Fla., divides the bulk of an estate of approximately $360,000 between his widow and members of the immediate family. He died in his bed where he had retired after a heavy meal. He was 65.



'Stick With Me—I've Got a System'

New Maturity or Failure of Nerve?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—This capital city is preoccupied, as usual, with the politics and personalities of the coming presidential election campaign, but outside Washington, and also here, there is a muted hum of debate about the mind and values of America, its purposes, policies and intentions beyond the chatter, sham and posturing of politics.

This is more important than the Sunday supplement reports of Gerald Ford's good-old-boy triumphs in the White House, or the Monday morning gossip about Henry's struggles with the Congress, or Don Rumsfeld's fight for control of the White House staff.

On the issues about whether Rumsfeld or Robert Hartmann is controlling the door to the President's Oval Office or who is leaking information in the White House against Rockefeller and Kissinger, very little depends. But on an accurate definition of the world we are going to live in after the next election and the qualities of the President who will preside over all these intractable issues into the eighties, much depends.

These deeper questions are being discussed in America today perhaps more widely than in any other country in the world. In no other society, certainly not in the Soviet Union or China or Japan, and not even in Europe, with the possible exception of Britain, is there such a torrent of philosophical debate about the meaning of the life of individuals, institutions and nations as here in the United States.

Fundamental Questions

Nothing is excluded now from the cut and thrust of this unruly controversy in America, except one odd and fundamental thing which we will come to later. The most fundamental questions are being examined in the privacy of American homes and even in the press and radio and television: the relations between the individual and the state; the state and the world; the relations between men and women, between parents and children; the institution of marriage and even whether to have children; between teacher and student, employer and employee, priest, preacher, rabbi and parishioner; editor and reporter, and, of course, between president, Congress, governor, mayor and taxpayers—all these fundamental relationships of life are now being worried and chewed over at least by a vigorous, articulate and growing remnant of troubled and thoughtful people in the United States.

For example, Commentary magazine has just produced a remarkable discussion of America's reaction to the defeat in Vietnam and, being concerned about the future of Israel, asks what has happened to America and what all this means?

"Is it an expression as some think," Commentary asks, "of an adjustment to hopeful new international realities like détente and interdependence, or are we, as Solzhenitsyn and others believe, witnessing a resurgence of 'the spirit of Munich'? Is the United States exhibiting a new maturity in its international behavior or is the country suffering from a failure of nerve and a loss of political will?"

These questions provoked a response from some of the most watchful minds in America that illustrates the possibilities of really serious debate in this country. It was not precisely the response that Commentary, published by the American Jewish Committee, might have preferred, but it is precisely the kind of searching analysis of the future of American policy that is so badly needed.

The "odd and fundamental thing" referred to earlier is that while this fundamental debate about values, purposes, policies and the future of Western civilization goes on in this country, and is critical for the future, it is usually overwhelmed by the trivial, the transitory and secondary gossip of politicians. Not the condition of the present world or the problems of the coming age, but whether Ford is a "nice guy" or Teddy is honestly getting out, and what would happen if we had an election on the vicious issue of "Watergate vs Chappaquiddick"?

Even so, there is a long time between now and the nominating conventions and the 200th anniversary of the Declaration next July and maybe the question is whether we concentrate on the meaning of the country on that anniversary—who we are, what we believe and where we are going?—rather than on the personal ambitions of Ford, Humphrey, Reagan, Rockefeller, Muskie and these other men in their sixties.

The nation is confused and depressed now, not because it is suffering from "a lack of nerve" or yearning for a new maturity but because the world is changing faster than we can change our minds and institutions, and so far no presidential candidate has been able to reduce all this diversity to identity and, recognizing the menace of the present, define the hopes and policies of the future.

Best Answer

Maybe Charles Frankel gave the best answer to Commentary's questions about our "failure of nerve." "If Americans are anxious and disoriented at the moment," he said, "it shouldn't surprise anyone. Business is bad, people are losing their jobs, everything costs more . . .

"Since 1960, the country has gone through assassinations, fires in the cities and counter-cultures in the home. It has gone through the long drawn-out process of expelling a chief of state revealed as an unconscionable liar and the superintendent of a tawdry provincial conspiracy . . . add to this Vietnam—its cruelty, its cost, its shame, its obtuse persistence in folly, its shadowy rationale and its final whimpering conclusion and bungled evacuation—and if the American people weren't in their present mood, one would have to suppose they were drugged."

But there is time in this next year to listen to this sort of thing and analyze the problems before we consider the men who may help solve them. The Commentary inquiry is a good place to begin. It rather rigs the question on the pessimistic side that America is suffering from "a failure of nerve" but it has produced the best set of answers from the most thoughtful minds that have come this way in a very long time.

The American Traveler And Declining Tourism

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—The summer's wry jokes about high tourist prices in Europe disguise a profound change in the quality of international life.

For years we have talked easily of how technology and affluence were shrinking the world for tourists, making its liveliest and remotest corners accessible to people from everywhere else, enabling millions to see and share in some measure in the fate of others, and allowing for the redistribution of billions of dollars.

International tourism has been, if not an American monopoly, then an enterprise pursued by Americans with more personal diligence and collective purpose than by any other people. Uncounted hundreds of writers and critics have earned trips of their own by describing, often mocking, the innocent American abroad, a customarily airborne figure who has comprised for many societies a "cash crop" sometimes more valuable than those they have taken from the earth. International tourist receipts of $29 billion in 1974 represented 6 per cent of total foreign trade.

'Ambassadors'

Aside from serving their own pleasure and edification, American tourists have sallied abroad in such number and visibility that they have come to be regarded as "unofficial ambassadors" of their country. On that basis they have received, and often accepted, a charge to improve their manners for reasons of high state policy. Who among us would do that at home?

The ubiquity of American tourists is such, furthermore, that their protection has become a preoccupation of American diplomacy. The apogee was reached when a full-scale military intervention was launched, in the Dominican Republic in 1965, ostensibly to safeguard a convention of Milwaukee brewers.

It comes, then, as a historical comma that, as a result of our recession, transatlantic air fare increases, dollar depreciation and the like, the greatest movement of people across international frontiers in history whether in war or peace—tourism since World War II—has crested.

1974 Decline

In 1974, for the first time since the war, the number of foreign tourists fell—by 7 per cent to 145 million people in the 24 member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the grouping of non-Communist developed nations that collectively sends and receives most of the world's tourists.

The number of transatlantic air passengers also declined for the first time last year—by 9 per cent to 12.7 million people. A further decline is in store this year.

American passports were issued to 2,789,549 people (mostly tourists) in 1973, to 2,471,461 people in 1974, and to 2,329,690 people in 1975—down 16 per cent in two years. A lot of us are still going but more and more who would won't.

As one whose high school graduation gift was an intensely experienced and minutely remembered trip to France, I find it sad for personal reasons that people are going to find it harder to play the foreign tourist, and that more of what travel they do will be within their own country or region, which seems to be the trend.

American tourists can act terribly in foreign lands. They and the corporations that send them there—especially in the hot poor countries that are less able to fend for themselves—are no doubt guilty of various sins, along with the transfusions of cash and modernity.

New Book

A new English book, "The Golden Hordes: International Tourism and the Pleasure Periphery," by Louis Turner and John Ash, documents the gross distortions that tourists and planning for tourists have wreaked on the psyches and economies of various lands.

It seems worth adding, though, that China is virtually alone among contemporary states in rejecting popular mass tourism. Apparently the Chinese want neither the distortions nor (least of all) the unchanneled infusions of modernity nor the cash, which they seek elsewhere.

I would like to think that, as countries that feel tourist-exploited go along, they will find more effective ways to cope with the economic and cultural collisions that result.

Meanwhile, it is ironic that the same economic crisis that imparted to the world a keener than ever sense of interdependence has severely crimped the principal activity by which the peoples of the world learn first hand about each other.

We Americans, being a nation of immigrants as well as a restless people, perhaps have more reason to have direct contact with our roots and sources than anyone else. Sun-and-sand holidays aside, this is really what tourism is about.

The Bear in the China Shop

By C. L. Sulzberger

STOCKHOLM.—The most significant commitment of the European summit participants—and the least noticed—was the pledge that "all one another's frontiers" shall be "inviolable." This specifically includes the Soviet-Chinese border and, since the United States signed, it cannot help but alter the diplomatic balance affecting the neighboring Communist behemoths.

I have talked with several leaders who autographed the document involved and not one of them had been aware of its Asian implications. One prime minister said: "At least the Chinese should be pleased that we also agreed there can be no territorial changes except by peaceful means." I doubt if Peking is delighted. It certainly is more acutely aware of what was done than any other capital save Moscow.

Against this background, one must look at what now is happening in China. The Chinese are not concerned about Russia laying claims to areas on Peking's side of the border. It is the other way around, with China insisting that the present frontier was unfairly imposed by "unjust" treaties and must be modified at Moscow's expense.

For the past several years few observers have worried about earlier speculation that Russia was about to launch a preventive war on China to eliminate its nuclear capacity.

Opinion has swung about to a suspicion that the Kremlin instead now secretly backs forces that might make trouble during a political succession struggle after the deaths of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai—forces that could turn back to a pro-Soviet line in exchange for such help. It is useful to recall that former Defense Minister Lin Piao (killed in 1971) and other leaders have been accused of such tendencies.

As Mao's energies drain and Chou remains hospitalized most of the time, there are new reports of trouble inside China. Workers have been officially criticized for demanding higher wages and causing industrial "troubles." There have also been physical clashes between militia units and gangs in provincial cities.

In ancient Hangchow disturbances were so serious that Wang Hung-wen, a young activist and No. 3 in the present party hierarchy, was sent to restore order. He failed.

Chou's Burdens

Subsequently Teng Hsiao-ping, chief of staff and deputy prime minister, who increasingly shoulders the burdens of Chou, went to Hangchow with a brigade of infantry from Nanking and tranquilized the situation.

The People's Liberation Army (Teng is its senior officer) had sought to stay out of the Hangchow clashes. However, when militia factions began fighting each other with mortars and automatic rifles while Peking only implored those involved to calm things, a crisis threatened. Train engineers refused to cross the "dangerous area" which is near Shanghai.

The central government was forced to act. It ordered the militia to disband and give up arms. This was accomplished with difficulty. An army security unit from Peking (far to the north) was sent to patrol Hangchow's streets and safeguard trains traversing the region.

What all this seems to indicate is that competition has already begun in the struggle for the post-Maoist succession. Young Wang has lost face in an important test while Teng, with Chou's overt support, has gained.

This interpretation would seem confirmed by the official announcement of a high-level dinner party July 31 in Peking's Great Hall of the People. The guests of honor included the new minister of defense and the entire high command, featuring Deputy Premier (also chief of staff) Teng, Wang and his sponsor, Madame Mao (Chiang Ching), were absent.

Since the Lin Piao conspiracy four years ago, the army has been staying out of the public eye. Lin had been defense minister when he died in a plane crash on his way to Russia. Since then many of his associates and military appointees have been purged. Lin was fleeing toward the U.S.S.R. and there is no saying how deeply Moscow may have been involved in Chinese plotting.

But China's army leadership seems to have been entirely "purified." Now, through Teng, it has gained prestige by showing it could achieve results that radical party leaders like Wang were unable to accomplish.

And the army is not only a vital factor as the post-Mao political kaleidoscope pattern emerges. It is nationalist, not inclined to be pro-Russian, determined to straighten out the Soviet frontier in a more favorable sense, and in no way bound to promises made at Helsinki in the name of "European security."

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Succumb to Détente?

The credibility of the American people has been sorely tried and flagrantly abused during Nixon's dictatorial presidency; therefore it is no wonder, politicians as well as the people have lost their faith, and want to keep out of further involvements.

There are too many examples in history to demonstrate that one nation cannot decide the destiny of another. During the past 2,000 years, how many nations tried to subjugate people and countries by sheer force or colonization. The Greeks, Turks, Romans, Russians, Spaniards, Portuguese, English, French, German and Italians; they all tried it, and what happened to their conquerors, what did they accomplish for their countries? They brought destruction, misery, slavery and death to their people.

And today, ever, handing out war material, food, so-called aid, worth billions, out of their tax payers' pockets, will not change the political confrontations of the present time.

Is America going to succumb to détente?

ELSA MEZ.

Ruvigliana, Switzerland.

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overnor Steps Aside

Reagan Will Enter Primary n New Hampshire in March

By Jules Witcover

VASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP). Former Gov. Ronald Reagan of lifornia will enter the New mpshire presidential primary March, Mr. Reagan's campaign isers have informed Republi-

BI Director acks Value f Wiretaps

By Jack Mackenzie

IONTREAL, Aug. 10 (WP).— I Director Clarence Kelley ask- American Bar Association ders yesterday to support his a for the continued use, in the eign intelligence field, of wire- ping not authorized by courts' cial warrants.

The rights of individuals must be allowed "to transcend the ety and security of others," Kelley said. "We must be ling to surrender a small asure of our liberties to pre- ve the great bulk of them." The director admitted the exis- ce in the past of law-en- cement abuses with "an aura illegality and unconscionable navior." He said that such uctices have been halted and phasis should now be placed national-security capabilities, th less stress on "an obsession r restraints" on intelligence encies.

Mr. Kelley spoke to 700 mem- rs of the American Judicature ciety and the National Con- rence of Bar Presidents who are eting here in connection with e ABA's 98th annual conven- n. After his address, he re- ved a standing ovation.

'Certain Latitude'

The FBI has made mistakes," Kelley said, but "it is not ungovernable group of peo- ." He called it an organiza- n of conscientious agents who ust have a certain amount of itude" in gathering foreign- elligence and counterespionage a.

The Supreme Court ruled in 2 that national-security wire- s not connected with foreign elligence may not be conduct- without a court order. The rt left open whether war- ts would be required for esdropping in connection with hreat from a hostile foreign er.

rging that Congress and the rts not impose further restric- s, Mr. Kelley said that rules rning criminal investigations not be transferred in toto applied to our national- rity efforts. If an individual's hts are violated by a law-en- cement officer, remedies are ilable. But there is no appeal a terrorist's bomb."

pponents of all wiretapping we should present ourselves sterling examples of people know no limits in the recog- on of human rights," the FBI ctor said. "I agreed that this commendable philosophy, but t if [foreign nations] ignore noble gesture? What if one their top priorities is the de- iction of our democracy?"

uropean Nations unch Satellite

ARIS, Aug. 10 (AP).—The opean Space Agency reported ay the successful launch at idenberg Air Force Base in ifornia of the Cos-B satellite, gned to study extraterrestrial ma radiation.

ndustry in Belgium, Denmark, nce, West Germany, Italy, in and Britain participated in construction of the satellite. he project is managed by the opean Space Research and hnology Center in Noordwijk, Netherlands. The launch was trolled by the agency's Space rations Center in Darmstadt, st Germany. The satellite is ected to be in orbit for two rs.

BI Checking Stains in Car sed by Foster Son of Hoffa

By William K. Stevens

ETROIT, Aug. 10 (NYT).— eral agents are reported to examining stains found on the of an automobile said to e been driven by James Hof- foster son on the afternoon fa disappeared.

he agents suspected that the ns were blood and a sample hem was flown to the FBI's e laboratory in Washington, re a source close to the in- igation said it was being mined.

n FBI spokesman said yester- that he could neither con- nor deny the development. sources said that the auto- bile belonged to Joseph Gia- me, the son of Anthony Gia- me, who has been identified federal authorities as a high ia figure. The 1975 Mercury seized by FBI agents yester- outside the younger Giaca- e's home in suburban St. Clair res.

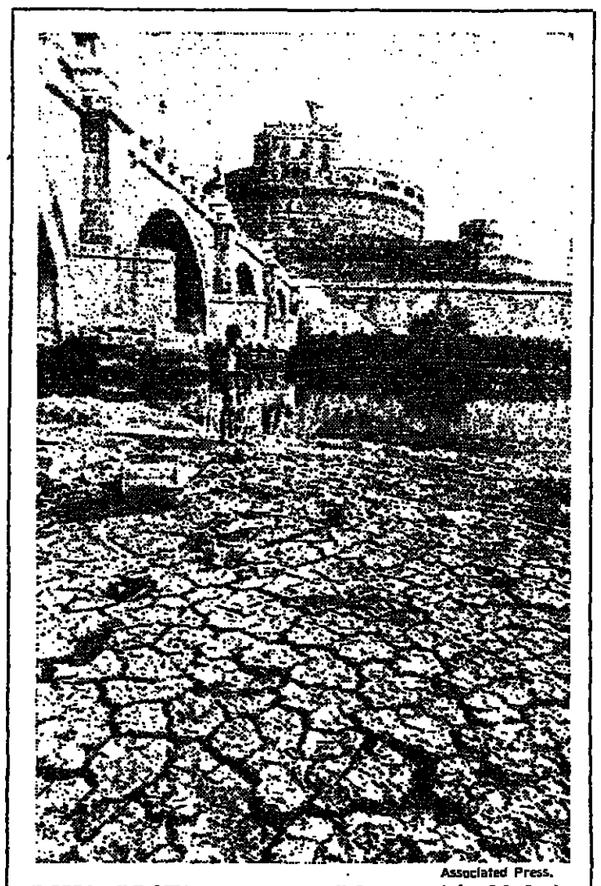
harles O'Brien, a 41-year-old nsters Union organizer who Hoffa's foster son, has said t he borrowed the car on the ernoon of July 30, the day the mer Teamsters president van- ed, according to an informed rce.

The source said that Mr. O'Brien reported that he used the car to deliver a salmon packed in ice from a local Teamsters hall to the home of Robert Holmes, a vice-president of the union who heads Local 337 in Detroit. Mr. O'Brien said that he had delivered the fish as a favor to Mr. Holmes, the source said.

[The Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. quoted the younger Giacalone as saying the stains were dried fish blood, the Associated Press reported. The FBI had no comment.]

In another development, the FBI was reportedly checking records made by Hoffa in the days before he disappeared. The records were said to have been obtained after the U.S. Attorney's Office authorized a subpoena for them. It was believed to be the first subpoena issued in the 11-day-old case.

There may be others soon, however. A spokesman for the Department of Justice said Friday night that it was considering placing the investigation before a federal grand jury here and calling witnesses.



Associated Press.

ROMAN DROUGHT—A young fisherman tries his luck on the weather-cracked banks of the Tiber River.

Rebel Inmate Slain in Italy; 7 Hostages Freed at Prison

SAN GIMIGNANO, Italy, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Police killed a rebel inmate today and hostages disarmed another, ending a 24-hour prison siege in this medieval town and freeing seven hostages.

Two inmates with pistols had threatened to kill their hostages, one by one at half-hour intervals, until authorities provided bullet-proof vests and two cars in which to make their escape.

Police marksmen got their chance exactly 24 hours after the start of the rebellion when the inmates agreed to let two magistrates and four journalists enter the prison to negotiate details of their demands.

They fired through a window from another building and killed Renato Mistrone, 23, when he briefly left cover. The hostages then overpowered and disarmed Severino Turrini, 28.

Deadlines Pass

The prisoners had twice let their deadline for killing hostages pass.

"We don't want to massacre anyone. We only want to get away from here," Mistrone said through the bars of a prison toilet.

They demanded bullet-proof vests and helmets, two high-powered cars and the removal of all roadblocks, patrols and sharpshooters.

The inmates were armed with three pistols mailed to them at the prison. Officials said the package was opened by guards in their presence, as is required by prison rules, and they managed to grab the weapons before the guards did.

Pleas Refused

The prisoners had refused a plea by a priest to give up their hostages. Turrini had fired three shots at Mistrone's father when he tried to intercede for the hostages. The elder Mistrone was not hit.

They also had rejected the aid of a radical lawyer, Giuliana Cabrini. Turrini said he was a rightist and wanted nothing to do with Miss Cabrini, who acted for inmates in a similar rebellion earlier this summer in Sicily's Augusta Prison.

During the siege, the prisoners freed four women, three other prisoners and a guard trapped in a prison visiting room.

They delegated another hostage to serve as a go-between in negotiations.

Nagasaki Honors Victims of U.S. Atomic Bombing

NAGASAKI, Japan, Aug. 10 (AP).—More than 15,000 survivors of the Nagasaki atom bomb placed wreaths yesterday on a monument to the victims and prayed for peace on the 30th anniversary of the World War II attack.

The ceremony opened with Mayor Yoshitake Morotani and two surviving families of the holocaust dedicating a list of 1,054 persons whose deaths have been confirmed in the last year as having resulted from the blast or its aftereffects.

This brings the number of identified dead to 48,857, and the effort to identify more of the victims is continuing.

Officials estimate that 70,000 persons died when a U.S. Army Air Force B-29 dropped the bomb on Nagasaki in southern Japan, three days after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. The bombings led to the surrender of Japan.

Spain Fun Fair Burns

MARBELLA, Spain, Aug. 10 (UPI).—A fire swept through the Tivoli Amusement Park in Benalmadena, destroying the administration building and other structures.

Russian Is Jailed For Icon Sales to Western Envoys

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (UPI).—A Soviet art dealer has been imprisoned and his personal fortune confiscated following a trial on charges of speculating in Russian art with diplomats, Soviet newspapers said last week.

The newspapers Trud and Sovietskaya Cultura said the dealer, Vladimir Moroz, had been sentenced to "several years in jail." His personal property was seized, they said.

Mr. Moroz was accused of traveling around the Soviet Union, buying icons and other antique paintings and selling them at huge profits.

While not mentioning any names, the articles charged that Western diplomats had bought the art and then gone into the free market in the West in hopes of making even greater profits.

It is illegal to export icons or antiques from the Soviet Union but persons with diplomatic status are not searched at customs.

Mr. Moroz was accused of making 432,000 rubles ($661,000) in several years of dealing in art.

2 Meat Packers Indicted in U.S.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10 (AP).—A grand jury has handed down an indictment charging two of the largest meat packers in the United States and their top officers with conspiring to defraud nearly 900 livestock feeders of more than $20 million shortly before filing for bankruptcy in January.

The indictment names American Beef Packers, Inc., Omaha, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Beefland International, Inc., Council Bluffs, Iowa, along with Frank West, Beef Packers founder, president and board chairman, and his adviser, Robert Lee, Beef Packers vice-president for livestock procurement.

The indictment charges the defendants with making large cattle and hog purchases when they knew Beef Packers could not pay for them and with diverting accounts receivable funds from creditors.

Brezhnev, Husak Meet

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP).—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, on vacation at his summer home in the Crimean resort of Yalta, met today with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Tass reported.

Manila to Review Its Immigration Policy With U.S.

MANILA, Aug. 10 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos has ordered a review of U.S.-Philippines immigration policies, an official said yesterday.

The official, Victor Nituda, associate immigration commissioner, said the present arrangement is discriminatory against the Philippines. He noted "privileged treatment accorded by Philippine immigration practices to Americans of nonimmigrant status."

Mr. Nituda, who just returned from a trip to the United States to examine U.S. immigration policies regarding Filipinos, said Mr. Marcos ordered the reexamination of the present system of issuance of nonimmigrant visas to protect the interests of Filipinos in the United States.

Intrauterine Device Off Market for Good

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10 (AP).—The Dalkon Shield, an intrauterine contraceptive device voluntarily taken off the market a year ago by its manufacturer, will not be sold again.

A. H. Robins Co., a Richmond-based pharmaceutical firm, announced Friday that, despite its belief that the device is safe and effective when used properly, adverse publicity and a lapse in marketing have reduced demand. Robins stopped selling the Dalkon Shield a year ago after notifying doctors of reports from 36 patients who said they had septic spontaneous abortions while wearing the device.

Sicilian Thief Gets Tough Lesson In Honesty From Jobless Father

PALERMO, Aug. 10 (UPI).—An unemployed father of eight who saw his 16-year-old son loot a parked car turned the boy in to teach him a lesson in honesty, the police said yesterday.

"I prefer that my boy stays in jail rather than on the street among bad company who surely will make him a delinquent," Mario Cernigliaro, 45, told the police.

"I will do anything to feed my family except become a thief," Mr. Cernigliaro said. "I want my children to do the same."

The police said Mr. Cernigliaro saw his son Lorenzo and several other youths break open the door of a doctor's parked car and steal several packages.

Mr. Cernigliaro chased Lorenzo, shouting at him to stop. The boy dropped the packages but continued to flee. Mr. Cernigliaro gathered up the packages and went to the nearest police station where, in tears, he filed a complaint against his son. The police arrested Lorenzo a few hours later.

A Fast-Fading Institution

Hard Times Are Taking Toll Among the Clubs of London

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 10 (NYT).—One of the better stories reflecting the power and exclusiveness once enjoyed by the gentlemen's clubs of London involves a police raid near the turn of the century on Beefsteak's, a small club in a raffish neighborhood near Leicester Square.

After watching four men climb the narrow stairs, and assuming that only a brothel could lie within, the constabulary rushed the front door and discovered the culprits dining at a long mahogany table.

The first identified himself as the Lord Chancellor, the second as the Archbishop of Canterbury, the third as the Governor of the Bank of England.

"And I suppose you are the Prime Minister," a policeman said to the fourth.

"As a matter of fact," replied Arthur Balfour, "I am."

The Old Days

Those were the elegant old days, when clubs gave the rich and famous a safe harbor from the storms of public and even private life. But times have changed. Power and money in this society have long since been diffused and, in a sad delayed reaction, the clubs are paying the penalty.

The latest casualty is the 160-year-old United Services Club—known as the Senior—which on Friday formally closed the doors of its handsome Nash building on lower Regent Street to 5,200 members.

In doing so, it was merely following the example of the Marlborough, the Orleans, the Bachelors—fictionalized by P. G. Wodehouse as "The Drones"—the Authors, the Guards, the Royal Aero and the Public Schools. All have either disappeared or merged in order to survive.

Others are tottering, and the reasons are plain: rising costs, the leveling effects of 40 years of heavy taxation, and a sense among younger professionals, politicians and businessmen that the clubs, to be fully enjoyed, presuppose a measured and even masculine way of life that is now passé.

Money is the key factor, a point made by Robin McDouall, a charming, ruddy-faced man who for many years was secretary of the Travellers Club on Pall Mall, and returned from retirement to become secretary of the Carlton.

"Just after the war," he recalled the other day in the paneled library of the Travellers, "a first-class chef could be had for £1,500 ($3,300). Now he costs three times that much. A busboy was paid £8 per week. Now it's £30."

Rents and taxes have also gone up. And annual dues have risen accordingly—from £14 before the war at the Travellers to £100 today, which is about average. Members are also expected to spend at least that much over the bar and on meals to keep the club solvent. While these sums seem small by the standards of American country-club life, they bulk large here.

One explanation is to be found in last week's widely reported analysis by a royal commission on incomes and wealth. The commission said the gap between rich and poor had not changed much in the last 10 years. But it noted that there had been substantial redistribution since the 1930s, and that top incomes did not amount to much by American standards. The top 1 per cent, for example, included anyone who made more than $13,700 a year.

Membership Off Sharply

That $13,700 is a pre-tax figure, and what is left over does not provide much room for afternoons in comfortable, if increasingly cracked, leather armchairs. One expert on London's clubs estimates that in 30 years the overall number of clubs has dwindled from about 80 "of real consequence" to about 40 today.

Bite on British Breakfast

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Rising costs are forcing Britons to abandon the "British breakfast," according to a report by a research organization released today.

The British breakfast—of bacon, eggs and tea, as opposed to, the "Continental" offering of coffee and rolls—is being replaced by porridge by those still attempting to begin the day with a hot meal, the report said.

Vermont Is Attempting to Sell Penitentiary Erected in 1807

By John Kifner

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 10 (NYT).—The State of Vermont is seeking a buyer for the dark, dank and deteriorating Windsor Penitentiary, which was built in 1807 and closed recently.

In a mood of prison reform, hastened by financial problems, Vermont has become the first state to abandon the administration of maximum-security prisons. The handful of prisoners deemed in need of such confinement is to be subcontracted out to the federal prison system. The rest will be transferred to the state's other corrections programs.

State and federal officials, guards, local residents and a few former prisoners gathered last week in the dungeon-like atmosphere of the old cell blocks to bid the penitentiary—believed to the oldest continually operating prison in the country—a not very fond farewell.

'The Hole'

Those who had not been in the prison before wandered around, looking at the punitive segregation cells known as "the hole," at the exercise machines in the weight room where the inmates would try to sweat off the frustrations of prison life and at the big presses that were used to produce license plates.

They also looked—some shaking their heads in disbelief—at the cells.

The cells are three paces wide and 4 1/2 paces long. Each has a toilet, a wash basin, a steel cot with a cabinet over it and a single, bare light bulb on the back wall. Behind their heavy, barred doors, they looked like tiny dark caves in the masonry.

"If more people could take a tour like this, prison reform would be a reality," said George Campbell, an official of the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, who helped set up the link with the federal prisons.

Looking out over the four tiers of cells from a raised guard platform on a stairwell, Kent Stoneman, the state's commissioner of corrections, told the crowd, "By God, I'm happy."

Until fairly recently, Mr. Stoneman said later in an interview, many of those locked up here were charged with such minor offenses as driving without a license, because the law required that anyone with a sentence of more than 90 days be sent to the maximum-security prison.

"This is the most important thing I can do as commissioner," he said of the prison's closing.

The change is part of a number of efforts at prison reform in Vermont. They received much of their impetus in 1966, during a special session of the Legislature called by former Gov. Philip Hoff.

Although much was made of the prison-reform spirit, the high cost of operating the old penitentiary was a major factor in its demise. Among other things, it was just too expensive to heat.

Dispute Prevents London Observer From Publishing

LONDON, Aug. 10 (NYT).—The Observer, a Sunday newspaper, did not appear this week because its production workers refused last night to accept staff cuts.

Last Monday, the 184-year-old paper, trying to stave off closure, sent dismissal notices to nearly one-third of its 700 workers. The journalists and some other workers were willing to accept either early retirement or severance payments.

However, after meeting yesterday between management and union representatives, printers, production and mail-room workers rejected the terms of the cutback.

"We will seek to continue negotiations to try to achieve our objective next week," a management spokesman said.

There is a possibility that the paper will fold if the dispute is not soon resolved. Its circulation is 800,000 but it is losing money at the rate of $1.6 million a year.

Sister of Franco Proposes He Quit

MADRID, Aug. 10 (AP).—The sister of the Spanish chief of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, said she believes he must step down before he dies because it would mean a smoother transfer of power.

In an interview with the newspaper Ya today, Pilar Franco said the 82-year-old leader was in "satisfactory" health but she thought he "should hav a rest after all the work he has done and continues to undertake." She added that when she told him that, he replied, "I am not tired."

"I believe that my brother must leave power while he is alive, as things must go better just because he is alive," she said.



Associated Press.

ON GUARD—After two recent explosions at gasoline refineries in eastern France, troops have been put on guard duty against suspected terrorist groups.

U.S. Aides Expect India's Shift To Authoritarianism to Last

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT).—In the estimate of top-level U.S. specialists, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's imposition of emergency measures has permanently shifted the government of India in the direction of authoritarianism. At the same time, they note that she appears to have wide support.

This consensus was reached recently in an interagency study prepared by the leading specialists of the State Department, Defense Department, National Security Agency and CIA. The study was drafted to form a basis for U.S. policy.

"The situation can still be modified," said a participant in the study. "But we don't feel Mrs. Gandhi will permit a return to the pre-June 25 conditions. We don't see the state of emergency being abandoned in 1976 or even later."

In order of priority, the specialists list press censorship, the arrest of thousands, the amendment of the constitution and the altering of the election law as prime elements of the transformation.

'Frankly, Yes'

Asked if he thought Mrs. Gandhi has become a dictator, the official replied: "Frankly, yes." He noted the strong centralized police force and the virtual single-party state run by the Congress party.

U.S. officials note that, since Mrs. Gandhi was first elected in 1966, she has increased the size of the police, a kind of mobile emergency force, from 30,000 to more than 50,000, and the border security forces from 45,000 to 100,000 or more. The intelligence bureau, which had 5,000 agents in 1969, also has been expanded. In addition, there are more than 100,000 armed state policemen and several hundred thousand unarmed local policemen.

Mass arrests—the U.S. estimate is 6,000 political detainees and 14,000 held for such offenses as black-marketeering; estimates by Indian sources are much higher—have made Indians extremely cautious about voicing objections.

The study concludes that the Prime Minister evidently has the backing of the police, the army, most businessmen, the bulk of the Congress party and the Moscow-line Communist party of India.

Bill Canceling Gandhi Guilt Is Signed Into Law

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (AP).—President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed gave his assent today to a constitutional amendment that frees Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from her conviction for corrupt electoral practices.

Mr. Ahmed, who as head of state had no power to reject the legislation, gave the amendment the status of law a day before Mrs. Gandhi was to begin her Supreme Court appeal of the June 12 conviction.

The amendment, introduced in Parliament on Thursday and quickly approved, retroactively states that the existing challenges to the election of a prime minister shall be deemed never to have taken place. It also states that any court judgment declaring the election of a prime minister void "shall be deemed always to have been void and of no effect."

That clause has the effect of wiping out the mandatory penalty imposed on Mrs. Gandhi—a six-year ban on her holding elective office. The ban was stayed pending conclusion of the appeal.

Six Firefighters Die In W. German Blaze

GIFHORN, West Germany, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—At least six firemen were killed today when their fire engine was cut off by a forest fire near here and engulfed in flames.

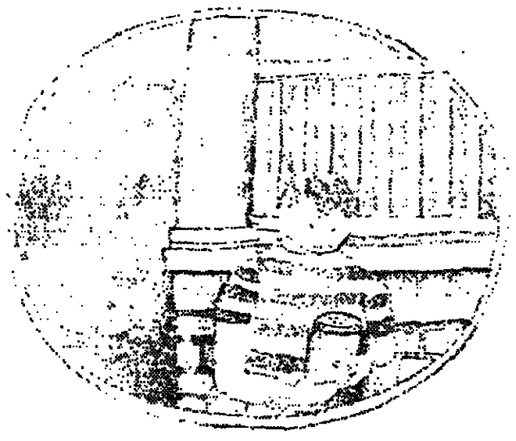
The bodies of six men were recovered, police said. But rescuers were searching for any other occupants of the vehicle, which normally carries a crew of 10.

French Flood Kills 2 After Coastal Storm

LE HAVRE, France, Aug. 10 (UPI).—A flood following a rainstorm killed two persons and damaged homes and cars yesterday, authorities said.

The storm struck the English Channel coastline late Friday and caused flooding during the night between the towns of Etretat and Fécamp.

Share an evening in Erie.



(Home is just a phone call away.

International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1975

Blacks Ask U.S. To Finish Work Begun in 1960s

By Austin Scott

ATLANTA (WP).—For several years, the nation's few remaining civil-rights organizations have warned that the United States has fallen into a kind of apathy on questions of racial equality. The National Urban League sounded the warning again at its recently completed 65th annual conference. But it took the argument a step further.

Speaker after speaker asked whether the nation now has the ability to complete the job that gained such momentum in the 1960s without some fundamental changes in economic and social priorities.

Here, as at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convention in Washington last month, there were warnings that if the Ford administration does not abandon its belief that, rather than a swift drop in unemployment, a slow drop is a necessary evil for a successful economic recovery, a permanent black lower class may develop.

The lives of members of such a class could be rigidly defined: born into a poor, probably urban family that cannot give them the needed confidence in their own abilities and worth to be successful; attendance at urban public schools that also do not prepare them to work their way up; graduation to the bleak prospects of street hustling, welfare or crime because high unemployment has driven the better prepared to grab even the most menial jobs; a growing, lifelong, unshakeable conviction that there is no use trying because nothing in their experience indicates that trying gets them anywhere; and then the birth of children, doomed to follow in their footsteps.

Middle Class

A league report on black families estimated that three out of five of them have incomes below the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lowest budget level. Only 21 per cent of black families can be considered middle class, compared with 47 per cent of white families.

At least four of the conference's major speakers argued that the possibility of such a lower class, the continued upward movement of some blacks who do have good educations and middle-class values and the realization that problems can no longer be solved through unlimited economic growth, mean that class is now a more important *factor than race in remaining* poor in the United States.

"We have a well-entrenched set of new characteristics on the socio-economic scene," said Vivian Henderson, president of Atlanta's Clark College and one of the theory's proponents. He said the characteristics included:

- A significant proportion of the labor force depends on government jobs, where tax revenues and government debts are the only revenue sources for their wages.
- In contrast to the 1930s, a significant and growing number of people now live on fixed incomes.
- Workers under 25 make up a large part of the working-age population.
- Far more persons live in urban areas, away from agricultural areas, than ever before.
- More than one-half of all workers depend on service-producing industries for jobs in contrast to the goods-producing industries that dominated employment 30 years ago.

Two Goals

Mr. Henderson supported two of the goals the conference formally called for—a national policy of full employment and a federally provided minimum income for everyone. Both clash with the Ford administration's policies of limited government spending and reliance on private business and industry to get the economy moving again.

Most of the conference's "statements of concern," as the league calls its resolutions, were not nearly as sweeping. They differed little from last year's statements of concern and they urged reform of government housing, health and economic programs so the programs would better serve the poor and minorities.

Vernon Jordan, executive director of the league, said the country needs to replace welfare and tax systems which keep "nearly 25 million Americans, most of them white," below the poverty line while tax loopholes distribute "billions of dollars to middle and upper income people."

Most of the statements of concern were aimed at government.

"There is no question that in the past it has been state and local governments who have been least responsive to poor and minority people," said Ronald Brown, director of the league's Washington office. "We think it's absolutely crucial that the federal government should take a strong hand in deciding how dollars should be spent at the local level."



CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH—Cecil Price, then deputy sheriff, watched a memorial march for the three murdered young men in Philadelphia, Miss., in 1965.

Racial Killings Still Haunt A Small Town in Mississippi

By Richard Cohen

PHILADELPHIA, Miss (WP).—This is the place where a mob ambushed and killed three young men in 1964—one for civil-rights activity, the two others just because they were with him.

You'll find it a friendly place.

This is the place where the black section of town remained unpaved for more than 20 years, where the mailman refused to make deliveries to blacks and where the sheriff cruised the black quarter after dark, telling grown men in front of their children that it was time, boy, to go to bed.

You'll find it changed.

This is the place where the former deputy sheriff, out of jail now and shorn of both badge and gun, is a delivery man for the local gasoline distributor. He has his troubles. Just last February, when CBS aired a television movie of the 1964 killings, he had to take his son out of the integrated school for a couple of days. Black students were harassing the boy, Cecil Ray Price jr.

The father comes to you for the interview, to your motel room, where he knocks on the door and asks politely if he may come in. He tries to tell how it happened, but he knows that a Northern reporter could never understand why it happened, only that it happened.

He was once the typical Southern lawman of the time, red in the neck and mean in the eye. But he comes in bearded, laughing that he looks like a hippie, eyes twinkling,



Lawman Price, '65.

talking the language of the television networks—words like "black" instead of "nigger," which might offend. No offense meant.

You'd like him.

He protests his innocence, so there is no sense asking how it really was. He remembers that the "boys" were scared—"which was only natural for people like them at that time." But he has known fear himself, he says, like when the blacks in the Minnesota jail where he spent 44 months found out who he was and what he had done.

He has come, he says, in the hopes that someone will finally do a good story about this town, saying that it's a friendly place, a nice place in which something happened that could have happened anywhere.

He was confused then, and angry. They had come down in great numbers, college kids hawking civil rights, mocking the ways of the area. "I don't know," he says, shaking his head. "The people here thought they were being invaded, changing the way of life they had been used to for so long.

"I felt that way at the time. I don't know to explain. You're born and raised in a certain society and you have your beliefs. And here comes a group which is trying to change you overnight. It upsets you."

The words come slowly, which is partly the custom, partly the subject. The "boys"—Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney—they died for something they believed in, Price says. But they are not martyrs.

"It was just something that happened in the sixties."

Something that happened. The government of the United States said that it wasn't quite that simple. It said that Cecil Ray Price arrested the three on the night of June 21, 1964—Chaney for speeding, the two others for "investigation." He released them about 10:30 that night, sending them out of town in fear.

John Doar, the government's special prosecutor, told the jury at the 1967 conspiracy trial of Price and 17 others that it happened like this: "After they were released from custody, they were chased by three cars, one of which was driven by Cecil Price, deputy sheriff, in an official state law car, and as they got 15 or 16 miles south of Philadelphia, they were stopped on a side road, and again placed in custody of Cecil Price, who was accompanied by some of the defendants . . .

"They were taken back in Cecil Price's car, 4 or 5 miles back up toward Philadelphia in Neshoba County. The deputy sheriff turned off the side road, stopped his car. The boys were taken out of the car and shot and killed at close, contact range."

"Something that happened," Price was saying. "It was just the times then. It was strange. You know, it seems like everything just fell into place. Maybe it was destined for it to happen like that. It's hard to sit down and understand it."

But sitting in a motel room here, he makes some judgments. It wasn't worth the fight. Things are better now. The cherished way of life that men killed for is gone—and not missed. There is more opportunity, less tension. He boasts that the schools were integrated peaceably. His boy goes there.

Cecil Ray Price, shorn of gun and badge, turns out to be anyman, everyman — somewhere around center on the Gallup Poll. He's in favor of penal reform and integration and has a hero of sorts—at least he once met a man he says he will never forget: Martin Luther King jr.

They met when Dr. King came to town after the murders, drawing the farmers out of the hills, guns bulging under their overalls. Dr. King came to the jail to bail out a colleague and talked to Price.

"That Dr. King," he says. "He had something. There was something about that man... King, you remembered what he said."

* * *

Out in the black quarter Willie Jean Lawry, down from Chicago to visit her mother, sits out on the porch, chasing flies with lackadaisical hand swipes, saying how much she enjoys it here.

Once she worried about her mother, Lillie Jones, 83, who rocks nearby along with two friends, and who helped organize the NAACP here, opening her home to civil-rights workers when it was dangerous to do so. Mrs. Lawry worries no more, she says.

It was Lillie Jones who went up to Washington to complain about the postal service.

"I went to Washington and complained around against our city," she recalls. "The colored area—we had to go to the post office to pick up our mail. So I went to Washington.

"Now we got colored people in the factories. We have people in the banks and the Social Security office and in the welfare office. And the schools are integrated, you know.

"It seems like the change has been for the better. And the people seem to have better positions than I have ever known them to have. The living conditions are much better and the people are doing better than they were doing a few years before."

The only thing here that bothers Mrs. Lawry is the heat, she says. Mrs. Lawry is no romantic. When she retires, she will hold the rank of detective on the Chicago police force.

* * *

Talk about race and the people here will talk about progress, the lack of tension. They ask about South Boston or New York, and occasionally they ask if there are sections of Washington where white people prefer not to go or where black people are not welcome.

Not here. They invite you to ride in Officer Marvin Reynolds's police car, a riot shotgun mounted on the back. He has never used it.

The white officer inches the car into the black area, its windows open, the air-conditioner on full blast. He needs to hear if he is wanted, he says. And he needs to keep cool.

At the corner, a black man on a porch leans forward and waves. Officer Reynolds waves back.

It is not always like this, he concedes. "Sometimes you don't get a warm reception. You know, they don't say nothing, but you get the evil eye. But then you go around the corner and they shake your hand."

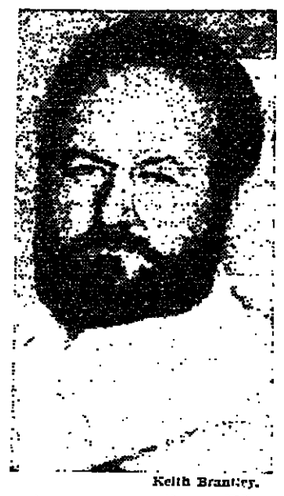
Six months on the force. Officer Reynolds has answered two or three calls here—domestic squabbles.

* * *

When Lawrence Rainey was the sheriff of Neshoba County, he was universally regarded in the black community as a mean man. When he was arraigned for conspiracy in the death of the civil-rights workers, he acted the part of the redneck sheriff—laughing for the camera, putting another pinch of Red Man Chewing Tobacco into a mouth already busy with the stuff.

But they say now that Rainey has suffered more than anyone for the murders. He was exonerated of conspiracy, but he was tarred nonetheless. He has become an itinerant security guard, driven from job to job by a past that rides his back like a monkey.

When last heard from, he had lost a job at a Meridian supermarket because of complaints from black customers.



Keith Brantley.

Delivery man Price, '75.

India's Freedom Gone But Not Yet Forgotten

NEW DELHI (NYT).—As the heavy monsoon rains fell on the luxuriant tropical shrubbery all around them, two opposition members of Parliament sat on a wide, sheltered veranda quietly reviewing what had happened to the vibrant democracy they used to be so proud of.

"You see, we are boycotting this session of the House to show that we do not countenance the way that the ruling party is behaving," one of them explained, as he adjusted and readjusted his loose flowing shirt of rough white cotton, the Indian politician's trademark.

"We feel that we are best making our point that way. But it is true that our boycott, though properly intentioned, is not actually preventing the government at all from doing what it wants to do."

The frustration he was expressing—quietly, and discreetly, to persons he knew would not report him—is reflected by many in the upper intellectual stratum of Indian society these days, as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi more and more centralizes her power in a new posture of authoritarianism that leaves less and less room for dissent.

Few Care

In a country where 70 per cent of the people are illiterate and a large percentage are hungry, too, it is a safe bet that most Indians scarcely know, or care, about the turn the governement has taken. Millions of others have seen in it only the benefit of a drop in the prices of rice and beans and bread in the newly disciplined mood of the last few weeks.

But for the urban elite, the change has been profound.

On the campuses, which used to be lively centers of debate where the daily clash of ideas was exciting, the mood is cautious now. Teachers and students tell strangers guardedly that they would rather talk about their studies, or about the monsoon, than about politics.

"It used to be that you could never get an Indian professor to be quiet," a foreign resident of New Delhi said. "Now you can't get one to open his mouth."

In the newspaper offices, which had been another symbol of Indian pride, there is a new mood of depression over the rigid censorship that the government imposed six weeks ago.

"We used to have a paper that would have been respected in America or England or anywhere," a prominent editor said with disgust. "Now look at it—headlines about praise for the PM, better beet production, programs of mosquito eradication."

Several times in recent weeks, Indian editors with a good story that the censors will not permit them to publish have passed it along to friendly foreign correspondents in the hope that at least it will get into print somewhere.

The editor's frustration is vented in other ways, too. Last week, when Parliament retroactively nullified the court case against Mrs. Gandhi, which had set off the whole crisis two months ago, the newspapers were forbidden to explain the significance of the legislation or to mention the Prime Minister's name in their articles about it.

But several newspapers ran abnormally large headlines over their skimpy, puzzling stories about the parliamentary action, as if to say: "This story is important, even though we cannot tell you why."

Having democracy abridged, like getting a cut in salary, is considerably more difficult than never having had it at all, in the view of the small segment of society that cares about such things. A well-educated New Delhi woman who is accustomed not only to a free and lively Indian press, but also to an assortment of newspapers and magazines from London and New York, which are all now banned at the border, asked indignantly:

"Are we never to find out any more about the things that are happening in our own country? Are we to be dictated to, like peasants in China or Russia?"

Then, sadly, she answered her own question: "It's already happened, I guess. And the surprising thing is that it was done so easily."

Upset by CIA's Troubles

A Retired Spy Defends Former Way of Life

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON.—For 26 years, everyone who knew Wallace Mills, including his four children, thought he was a lower-level Foreign Service officer who just could not seem to advance, no matter how hard he tried.

Each time the State Department would reassign him to a new country, his wife's friends would ask her, gently of course, whether Wally was finally going to become an ambassador. Inevitably, Elinor Mills would say, with obvious discomfort, "No, not this time," and they would make all the appropriate sympathetic sounds.

Mr. Mills himself always seemed reluctant to talk about his work, an attitude his friends attributed to the trauma of unfulfilled ambitions. When asked, he would always shrug it off, as if failure did not matter.

You learn to lie like that when you are a spy.

You learn to avoid Washington cocktail parties, where there is always the chance that the guy standing next to you works in the State Department office right next door to the one serving as your official cover. What do you say when he wonders aloud why you two have never met?

You adopt an air of modesty about your job and you make it sound hopelessly boring around the dinner table so your children will not ask too many questions. Your wife knows but she does not know everything. So she, too, learns to pretend.

Personality Change

"It changes your personality," Mr. Mills said. "You learn to listen and not volunteer things. When you are in this country, you do not seek out new groups, or even old ones. I have not been to a college reunion since I left.

"When you do meet people, you learn to turn their questions around and get them to talk about themselves. People are selfish. They love to talk about themselves. They rarely notice that they are not finding out anything about you."

For more than a quarter of a century, Wallace Mills was a clandestine agent for the Central Intelligence Agency. For 10 years in Europe and five years in Latin America, he supposedly served as a low-ranking secretary in one section or another in the U.S. embassy. "I was a lunkhead who never quite arrived," he said, smiling. He also spent a total of 10 years in this country with a cover at the State Department.

Mr. Mills, 51, a lean man with a round, pleasant face and fashionably long gray sideburns, retired from the agency last December. At the time, he felt his $36,000 CIA salary was not enough to see four children through college. Today he works as a management consultant in health care for Kappa Systems, Inc., an Arlington, Va., firm, and receives a handsome CIA retirement annuity.

Some Facts Withheld

After all those years of self-imposed silence, he was willing to discuss the strains of leading a secret life as long as he did not have to name the countries where he was stationed or reveal certain details about his missions. "I was never declared to the host governments and it might prove embarrassing now, even though I am retired," he said.

He wanted to talk, he said, mainly because he is upset about the beleaguered agency's current troubles and feels that the valuable work of a lot of honest, idealistic people has been forgotten in the midst of the unfavorable sentiment. Recently, Mr. Mills joined a new organization called the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers, whose purpose is to rescue the embattled agency and place its work in the proper public perspective.

Mr. Mills, however, said he does not condone the CIA's behavior, if the recent stories prove to be accurate.

"I don't thing the CIA should be doing anything illegal by the terms of its charter," he said. "This is my personal opinion. I don't think we should be involved in assassinations. That's a no-win road. It was always my impression—although I have no inside knowledge—that we didn't engage in that kind of thing. I never expected to be subjected to drugs or trickery or any deception like that, although I can understand why, at a time when brainwashing was so important, an LSD experiment was conducted."

He paused. "I realize there have been some exceptions where we have been wrong," he said "I'm pleased these investigations are going on, but I don't think these stories should be coming out in bits and pieces now. Let it all come out when the investigations are over, and let's see where we were right and where we were wrong. I realize there have been exceptions where we have been wrong. I just don't know everything that has been done—only that within my own experience, as far as I know, there has been nothing illegal."

He, personally, has been affected by the publicity.

"To have my children be embarrassed now to tell their friends that their father worked for the CIA really hurts," he said. "I just would like the public to know that spies are human beings, just like everyone else. We are not James Bonds. We do not come out with cloaks and daggers under the cover of darkness. We are an elite group, the best-trained people in the world, who were trying to do something we thought would improve the world."

He sat in the enclosed porch of his northwest Washington home early one recent warm, damp evening, sipping a gin and tonic. He was surrounded by his wife, his four children, aged 14 to 21, a black cat and an affectionate poodle who is blind in one eye. His family listened with rapt attention as he spoke. His youngsters, as it turned out, were hearing much of this for the first time. A few things even startled his wife, a slender, gray-haired woman of 55 known as Eli, whom he met and married in Europe while at his first foreign post. She, too, was an employee of the CIA, his boss's secretary.

"Intra-agency marriages happen with great frequency," Mr. Mills said. "When you work for the CIA, you draw in your tendrils. You live among your own people. You're more comfortable that way. It often leads to romance."

He laughed. "I remember in 1950, or 1951, a CIA man was found down at the reflecting pool with a non-CIA girl. Word got around fast that it was OK to have affairs but have them with someone in the agency."

Obviously, Eli Mills knew her husband was a spy. But she knew little else.

"He would tell me almost nothing and I really didn't want to know," she said. "The less I knew, the less I had to lie about. Once, a friend of mine, having seen a lot of CIA people at a party in my house, took me aside and said, 'Isn't Wally really with the CIA?' 'Oh no—no, he's with the State Department,' I said. It was a canned speech. It came out automatically."

Such discipline is, in fact, difficult to lose, even when it is no longer necessary. "I could not have talked to anyone like this six months ago," Mr. Mills said. "I almost stuttered at the first cocktail party I went to after my retirement when I told someone I used to work for the CIA."

"I swung my head around when I heard you say it," Eli Mills told him.

"For 26 years, you're on your guard," he said. "Then, all of a sudden, you're not. The change comes slowly."

It was a classic life of deception. During the day, Mr. Mills would perform routine duties at the embassy. Each ambassador, he said, had been told the real nature of his job. In the early evening he would attend diplomatic social functions, essential for making contacts.

Then, often late at night, he would go off to meet a source, or another agent. Or he might use that time to cable information back to Washington.

"It is a double life," he said. "Part of it is the same as any Foreign Service officer abroad. The difference is that you've got to do the CIA work at night, after you've done your cover job during the day. It's a 16-hour day."

Information collecting, he said, can be painstaking, methodical and pure druggery. It can also be hair-raising.

"Everyone is always in a little bit of a dangerous situation," he said. "One time, when we were living in a South American country, I was sure we were being followed by four men in a station wagon. Whenever we took a turn, they took the same one. The turns were not very logical, either. The weather was bad, and I speeded up a slick hill and almost killed myself doing it. Finally, they turned off. But the point is, you're always looking over your shoulder all the time."

A Bugged House

He laughed. "One time, in Europe, we moved into a house that had a bug in it. I found the wires down in the basement."

A sharp sound erupted from across the room. "Great Scott, Wally, you never told me that!" his wife said.

He glanced at her and smiled. "As it turned out, the husband of the woman from whom we rented the house had cooperated with the CIA for years before he died. He had been recording the dinner conversations of his guests. The implantation was one that we had made."

Although attending parties in this country can threaten an agent's identity, his presence at functions overseas is a must. It is one effective way to solidify relationships, a technique essential to securing information.

"You've got to get to know the people who are the best informed on political, economic and military matters," he said. "You have to get to know them well enough to find out whether they believe in us, or need money badly, or have a mutual friend or enemy, something that will encourage them to give information. But you have to be discreet and keep your circle of friends wide enough so that no one else will become suspicious. There's actually nothing magic about recruiting—salesmen do it every day."

As a result, the family made few close American friends. The people they knew best were foreigners. Yet, each time they left a country, they had to give up these associations. Mr. Mills would simply introduce them to their new contact before leaving.

Mr. Mills never allowed himself to get too close to his embassy colleagues, for fear they would discover what he was really doing. For years he remained silent as his children went to class with the offspring of ambassadors and came home asking when their father was going to be promoted.

"It was ego-bruising," he said, "but in a way, it brought us closer together. I relied on my family much."

There are some cases, however, where domestic life can suffer irreversible damage.

"You're on call, all the time, like a doctor," Mr. Mills said. "You can always say in the middle of the night that you have to go out and a wife has to accept it. There have been cases where wives have gotten suspicious and where men have abused those night meetings."

Eli Mills, however, according to her husband, accepted the mystery of his job, and more. "We had an operation going on in the garage once and she sustained all the agents with tea and toast," he said.

For Eli and Wally Mills, one of the most crucial decisions that had to be made during his career was when to tell their children the truth. "It becomes dangerous after a while if they don't know," he said. "I don't want them innocently telling their friends that daddy is seeing Mr. So-and-so. At some point, you have to take them into your confidence."

David, the oldest, now 21 and a junior at Yale University, was 15 when he found out. The family was living abroad and he was asking questions.

"We had gone to see the movie 'Topaz,'" David said. "Afterward I asked my father about espionage and somewhere in that conversation he told me he was involved in that kind of work. I guess I was a little surprised. I didn't feel betrayed or anything then, but I must admit that I'm less inclined today to tell casual acquaintances what my father did for a living than I would have been a year ago."

The three daughters, Tish, 19, Ann, 17, and Katherine, 14, were all told after his retirement, when the family had returned to this country.

Daughter Knew

"I knew before you told me," said Ann, who wore an "Upsity Women Unite" button on her yellow T-shirt. "You used to tell us you were going to the State Department, but I'd watch you through the window when you left, and you'd drive off in a different direction. I was a sneaky child, daddy. I knew. I had connections."

Mr. Mills laughed. "It runs in the family."

This is the kind of inconvenience a spy must endure. His wife and kids cannot drive him to work or pick him up. Car pools are definitively out. He cannot always select his own doctor and he is advised never to go under anesthesia unless he is in an agency medical installation. His income-tax return can never list the CIA as employer.

"You have to be honest with the IRS regarding your income but you cannot file a return that says you work for the agency," he said. "Mine all said the State Department."

But what happens, he was asked, if his CIA salary is greater than that of an embassy second secretary?

"I would file two W-2 forms, both from the State Department. The IRS just assumes you changed jobs over the year. Anyway, they never questioned it."

Mr. Mills, a native of Ohio, came East to attend Harvard University on a full scholarship. While in school, he enrolled in a Navy program. Eventually, the Navy sent him to Boulder, Colo., to study Japanese so he could become a language officer. "But the war ended before I could get to Japan," he said.

Instead, he was dispatched to the Washington Document Center. There his job was to scan Japanese books for sensitive information.

He returned to college for a graduate degree at Yale's School of International Relations. A seminar in intelligence he took there had a profound effect on him and he applied for a CIA job in June, 1948, the year after the agency came into existence.

"It's been a fine life," he said. "I wouldn't hesitate a second to do it all over again."

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1975

Euromarket

New Zealand Loan Demonstrates Supply-Demand Market Psychology

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 10 (IHT).—There is nothing like scarcity to get investors excited, and nothing like abundance to turn them off.

Take for example the latest loan for New Zealand. It started out looking like a hot issue. The $50 million of five-year notes and $50 million of seven-year bonds would never be enough to satisfy the demand, so potential subscribers pleaded with the managers of the loan for "protection" —a guarantee that the subscribers would receive as much of the issue as they requested.

To give protection, there a lection and soon the managers had enough demand to warrant either lowering the envisaged coupons or increasing the amount of the loan. In either event there were bound to be screams: lowering the coupon at a time when short-term interest rates were climbing and when the initial conditions themselves represented a decline from previous levels would certainly be cheeky.

In fact, however, the borrower preferred to double the size of the loan, selling $60 million of five-year paper at 9 per cent and $60 million of seven-year bonds at 9 1/4 per cent. Both were sold at 99 1/2, meaning investors paid $995 for each security with a face value of $1,000.

Considerable Feat

This was a rather considerable feat, as it was only the third time that a straight loan of this size has been sold in the public market. To do so in the middle of the summer vacation, in the eyes of the admirers, was an act of consummate skill by the lead manager, Kidder, Peabody.

The critics, not surprisingly, were less admiring. Yes, they got the protection they sought and all the paper they wanted. But then, they might not have sought so much had they known so many securities would be available.

There is no question about there being more New Zealand paper than the market wants. Although the managers are quoting 98 1/2 bid-99 1/4 offered on the notes and 98 1/4-99 on the bonds, the quotes elsewhere are about one-half point lower. This is not surprising as those underwriters who cannot sell their allotment and who do not want to inventory it themselves are anxious to avoid showing themselves to the managers and thus are willing to sell at lower prices to dealers not linked to the management group.

Feeding the nervousness is the rise in short-term Eurodollar rates last week. The six-month rate, for example, moved from a little less than 8 per cent a week earlier to 8 3/8 on Friday. For many, this is uncomfortably close to what New Zealand was offering for five years.

Five Postponements

Adding to the uncertainty is the disarray in the New York bond market, where an unprecedented five issues were postponed last week. The U.S. Treasury's announcement that it would seek $6 billion in new cash during the next two weeks took Wall Street completely by surprise, depressing prices of Treasury securities and pushing yields to their highest levels of the year.

Rather than attempt to market their own bonds in an uncertain market where rates are rising, the scheduled nongovernment borrowers—including the European Investment Bank—postponed their offerings. It is clear that the EIB would have had to pay more to sell its bonds than New Zealand did here—a rare reversal of roles as New York is traditionally less costly.

Although the U.S. money supply has declined for two successive weeks, doubters are still not convinced that the Federal Reserve will relax its credit reins and let short-term rates fall to where they were before the end-of-June upturn. The big jump in last month's wholesale price index is seen as possibly justifying continued restraint by the Fed.

If short-term U.S. rates do not inch lower, dollar interest rates here probably have some catching up to do. And in that case, the coupons on the New Zealand paper will appear a lot less at-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Aug. 2 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ..	198.7	201.3	244.6
*Currency in cir. ...	$82,497,000	$81,281,000	$74,383,000
*Total loans	$124,201,000	$124,608,000	$129,753,000
Steel prod. (tons)..	1,944,000	1,941,000	2,719,000
Auto production ..	93,700	109,342	69,039
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,366,000	8,371,000	8,860,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..		431,253	525,568
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr...	41,444,000	41,133,000	40,098,000
Busn failures	233	194	116

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	85,087,000	84,444,000	86,403,000
A-Unemployed	7,838,000	7,896,000	4,880,000
	June	Prior Month	1974
Ind-stl Prodn	110.0	109.6	124.8
*Personal income ..	$1,244,900,000	$1,214,300,000	$1,143,500,000
*Money supply	$294,000,000	$289,700,000	$280,000,000
Csmrs price index .	160.6	159.3	146.9
Cnstrctn contr'cts .	174	182	166
A-*Mfr's inventories	$148,051,000	R$148,951,000	$133,541,000
A-†Exports	$8,691,500	$8,145,100	$8,316,900
A-†Imports	$6,954,200	$7,093,400	$8,577,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised
A-Seasonally Adjusted

The International Economic Scene

Trends and Problems in a Transitional Phase

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT).—The U.S. and world economies appear to have entered a transitional phase that will persist at least for the rest of this year. Transitional periods are seldom very satisfying and this is no exception. One era ends, people and policies change; foundations are laid, rebuilding begins, hopes are raised, patience is counseled —and we grow tired waiting for the promised results. Sometimes the transitional arrangements themselves become the new norm.

In the economic world these days, the worst recession since the 1930s appears to be drawing to a close. But only in the United States and Japan is it fairly clear that the bottom has been reached. West Germany and France have initiated spending programs to accelerate their turnaround. But Britain and Italy are still caught in the downdraft.

The strong recovery in the Western world that was predicted for the second half of this year is not yet in sight, although forecasts still call for some improvement by the turn of the year. But we are left to wander for a while in a sort of economic purgatory, caught between recession and recovery. Some people have expressed concern that this may become a prolonged state of affairs.

Rich, Poor in Battle

At the least, lowered expectations seem to be in order. The 5.4-per-cent annual growth enjoyed in the 1960s by two dozen of the richest industrial countries seems unlikely to be attained again until 1977 at the earliest. Aside from the vagaries of the economic cycle, the future is further clouded by the ongoing battle between the rich nations and the poor over the redistribution of the world's wealth and resources. With oil, the essential industrial commodity, largely in the hands of the poor, the rich may have to settle for less.

A watershed appears to have been reached in postwar economic development. Three decades of Western growth and prosperity reached an inflationary climax in the heady worldwide boom of 1972-73. This has been followed by the headache of the worldwide bust of 1974-75.

The simultaneous surge and decline of the major capitalist countries is without precedent since World War II. Aside from profligate monetary and fiscal policies, the collapse of the world monetary system in 1971 and the oil price increases in 1973-74 have been major influences.

Following a handsome growth rate of 6.3 per cent in 1973, the industrial countries tumbled to slightly less than zero-growth last year and they will likely show a 1.5-per-cent decline this year. The question is: What comes next?

Hopes, and Worries

Last month, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which keeps tabs on its 24 member countries, published its midyear survey of the outlook and foresaw a resumption of growth of a modest 4 per cent next year, largely on the basis of the expected vigorous recovery in the United States. But the persistence of problems in unemployment and inflation cast a shadow over the forecast.

Unemployment is the best short-hand indicator of a recession, and certainly the most human. But as the recession ends, at least as expressed in the numbers and plus signs of the gross national product, the numbers of people out of work here and abroad seem likely to continue at surprisingly high levels.

Thus, the economic recovery, at least in its early stages, is expected to do little to alleviate the worst problem of recession —high unemployment. Similarly, the recession has not done as much as had been hoped to alleviate the worst problem of the boom—the high inflation rate.

There has, of course, been measurable progress against the worst inflation. The rate of increase in consumer prices in major industrial countries has dropped back to less than 10 per cent from 15 per cent late last year. All countries except Britain have made marked improvement.

But the inflation rate seems to be leveling off around 8 per cent (more than double the 3.6-per-cent rate of the 1960s) even before unemployment has declined appreciably.

New York Stock Market

By Douglas W. Cray

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange last week on continued light summer turnover. Analysts have described the market as "oversold" but this condition has failed to decisively halt a correction that began last month.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials finished the week with a decline of 8.76 points at 817.74. Selected strength in blue chip stocks helped produce modest upturns in the industrial average on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Twin concerns—an upturn in short-term interest rates and the prospect of another surge in inflation in the U.S. economy—have been widely cited as unresolved negative influences on the market. There were further reminders of these concerns last week. On Thursday the government reported that the wholesale price index rose 1.2 per cent in July. This rise had been widely anticipated and the market appeared to take the report in stride. On Friday First National City Bank increased its base lending—or prime—rate for business borrowers to 7 3/4 per cent from the prevailing 7 1/2 per cent.

The upturn in short-term interest rates reflected efforts by the Federal Reserve Board to reduce the rate of growth in the nation's money supply. Banking data released last week indicated the central bank had been successful in curbing the growth in money supply, which showed little change for the month of July compared with about a 15-per-cent annual growth rate in June.

During the week three steel companies—Armco, Wheeling-Pittsburgh and U.S. Steel—announced price increases, a move that contributed to concern on the price front but appeared to lend strength to steel issues, which were generally firm on the week, with U.S. Steel up 4 1/4 on the week to 63 3/8.

The credit markets were marked by lower prices and rising rates, a circumstance that led to several postponements of scheduled new corporate-debt obligations.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers ... are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which ...a securities could have been sold. ...es do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. ...s supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
...AT Corp	69	2¾	2½	2⅝— ⅛
... Inc	64	4	4	4
... Inc .24e	59	14½	13½	13½— ¾
...biPac .12e	14	10⅝	10	10 —⅛
...lerator Inc	59	2½	2¼	2¼— ⅛
...o Chem	49	14	13	13½— ½
...eGen .20	3	5½	5½	5½
...ansCo .60	74	12	11	11¼— ¾
... Resources	25	3½	3½	3½
...snWesly .40	53	9½	9½	9½
...ance Ross	58	1⅞	1½	1½— ⅛
...anced Mem	194	5½	4½	4⅝—1
...ancdMicr De	498	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅝
...ert Corp	41	9	8	8 —1
...er Inc	260	12½	12¼	12¾+ ½
...co East Min	500	5½	5⅛	5¼— ⅝
...enNGas 1.20	19	11⅝	11	11⅝+ ⅛
...thus Corp	105	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
...kaIntl .05e	414	14½	13	14¼+ ¾
...andAlex .50	292	32½	31¾	32¼+ ⅛
...Baldwin 1.60	146	18¾	18½	18½
...Inc .12e	126	8	7⅛	7⅛— ⅝
...gh Beverage	107	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
...rgan Pharm	223	15¼	15	15
...Teleph .56b	32	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛— ¼
...nBacon .35	9	4½	4½	4½
...Oil Cp	250	¾	⅝	⅝— ⅛
...nBoxBd .40	4	10¼	10	10⅛— ⅛
...rec Inc	159	9	8½	8½— ½
...assadorGp s	5	4¼	4¼	4¼
... Appraisal	57	4⅜	4¼	4¼— ¼
... Biomedical	93	1⅝	1½	1⅝— ⅛
... Building .36	14	6½	6¼	6½+ ¼
...xport Ind	125	7¼	7	7 — ¼
...xpress .60	3417	37¾	35⅝	36⅛—1⅞
...iltrona .54	25	8	7⅝	8 + ⅛
...inlCorp .64	237	12	11½	11⅝— ½
...oods .15e	62	3½	3¼	3¼— ¼
... Furniture	43	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛
...eetings .28	710	11	10¼	10¼— ⅞
... Microsystm	774	12⅝	11½	11½—1⅛
... Nuclear	172	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
...ueser Petro	312	16⅛	14⅞	15 — ⅞
... Telecomm	105	6¾	6⅛	6⅛— ⅝
...melev&Com	162	12¾	10¾	11 —1¾
...YeldMfg .80	7	9	8½	9
...cor Inc	155	2⅞	2⅝	2¾+ ¼
...skeag Co 1	40	19	16	17 —2
...nestGrp Inc	107	25⅛	24¼	25½+ ⅜
...comp Inc	18	9⅝	9½	9⅝+ ⅛
...site Inc	93	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ¼
...odDevices s	51	9	9	9
...arsonInds .08	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝
...erson Jacobs	67	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛
...eusrBush .68	2082	34	32⅝	33⅛— ¾
...Corp .06	97	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+ ⅛
...ecInc .30b	128	24¾	21½	21¾—3
...oDigit Data	512	11⅛	9⅝	9⅝— ⅞
...ic Material	119	6½	5¾	5¾—1¼
...enShld Dev	20	2¼	2	2 — ¼
...n Mayfair	288	2¼	2¼	2¼
...Petrol s	40	9¾	9	9 — ¾
...WnGas 1.28	63	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛— ½
...n Prop 1	15	6	6	6
...w Automot	27	4¼	4	4 — ¾
...WayMfg .58	16	6	5¾	5¾— ¼
...ida Corp	55	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅝
...enSkiing Cp	9	11½	11¾	11½— ¼
...ColaBtlg .40	309	15	13½	14¼+1½
...Hosts .10	18	7¼	6½	6⅝— ⅝
...TrkLnA .68	34	13⅝	9⅝	10¼—3¼
...mGesLt 1.30	55	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝— ¼
...nNRIEs .62e	35	1¾	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
...nPepsi Btlg	71	8½	8¼	8¼— ¾
...nticStl .7	14	12½	12¼	12½
...ood Oceanics	156	10¾	9¼	9¼—1¼
...estOcean wt	48	3¾	2⅝	2⅝— ⅝
...otronicsCp s	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
...exInc .40	79	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝— ¾
...omMed Lab	62	9½	9¼	9¼
...on Corp .15e	37	8	8	8
...cMfg .24b	18	8	7¾	7¾— ¼
...DO Int 1.20	65	16½	15½	15½—1
...rdWarn .61e	66	4¾	4½	4½— ¼
...d Atomics	222	5⅝	3¾	4⅝
...er Bros Inc	86	3¼	2⅞	2⅞— ⅜
...erFenircs .80	53	25½	24¼	24¾—1
...einLvon .40	312	13⅛	10⅝	11⅝—1½
...ly Mfg .02e	426	15¼	13¾	14 —1¾
...tek Corp	6	5½	5½	5½
...Paint Chm	27	10½	10	10½
...kBldgEq .80	27	13⅛	12½	13½— ⅜
...Compus Netw	25	5½	4½	5 + ½
...kamRlt 1.25e	419	6¾	6½	6⅝— ⅜
...ttaGeo .44	37	18⅛	9¾	9¾— ½
...ber Green .60	154	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛— ½
...tten Cp .40a	5	9	9	9 — ⅛
...mes HindePn	213	22	16¼	16¼—5¾
...ms Mfg .16e	62	2½	2½	2½
...ic Earth Sci	253	3⅛	2⅛	2⅝— ½
...aettFurn .89	125	20½	16⅞	17½—3¼
...less Mkts .60	34	8⅞	8⅞	8¾— ⅛
...ityCorp .20	5	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛
...ard Oil .04e	23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ⅜
...kArnley s	23	6	5½	5½— ½
...ehiveMedic El	37	3¾	3¾	3¾
...aline Fash .44	22	5⅞	5	5 — ¼
...kins Co .42	108	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝— ⅛
...knap Mf .85e	14	10⅛	10	10⅛+ ⅛
...ngalOil Gas	1093	⅜	⅜	⅜
...ntley Labs	199	13½	12	12 —1¾
...essimPap A	9	6¾	6	6½
...rkleyCp .10b	24	4½	4½	4½— ¼
...eLabs .24	687	37¼	35¼	35¼—4
...verageCan .16	40	8⅝	7¾	7¾—1
...verageMgt .28	37	9¾	9	9 — ¾
...b Co	12	7	6½	6½— ¼
...s Drum .20	41	8¾	8¼	8¾+ ½
...o Inc .48	42	19	18	18 —1
...ly the Kid	12	5¼	4¼	4¼—1
...Mec Scien	74	10	8½	8¼—1¾
...Red Labs		8¼	8	8 — ½
...d &Son .2a	42	42½	40½	42
...ackHillPw 2.48	9	34	33½	33½— ½
...ock DrugA .53	30	10½	9½	9½— ½
...ueChipSto .24	29	8¼	8¼	8¼— ½
...uefld Supply 1	65	24½	22½	22½—1⅞
...bEvanFrm .60	8	22	21½	21½— ½
...hemia In .60b	60	15½	14½	14⅝— ⅞
...manza Intl	292	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
...oth Newspap 1	46	21¼	20½	20½— ¾
...stonCoft 1.04	59	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛— ⅜
...adenInd .16	36	4	3⅝	3⅝— ⅜
...and Insulation	58	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrassCraftMf .12	7	13¼	12¾	12¾— ½
Brenco Inc .60a	50	21¾	21¼	21¼— ½
Bremmand Paige	13	6½	6½	6½
Brenner Ind .10e	11	6¼	6½	6½— ¼
BreunerJohn .68	8	8½	8½	8½
Brinks Inc .40	45	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—1
Bristol Prod	45	4	3¾	3¾— ¾
BroadvwFin .12	118	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
BrooksScanin .60	6	13¾	13¾	13¾
BrowardBnc .36b	31	6½	6½	6½— ¼
BrownTom s	536	19¼	17¼	18⅛—1⅝
Browning Arms	46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ¼
Brunos Inc .20	12	12¾	12⅝	12⅝— ⅜
BuckbeeMear .20	119	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅜
BuckeyeIntl .30r	60	9⅞	9⅝	9¾— ⅛
Burns RL Cp .20	221	18½	18	18 — ⅜
Burnup&Sims	1583	7	6	6 — ⅞
Burton Hawks	346	⅝	⅝	⅝
Butler Mfg .80	73	23½	21¾	21¾—1¾
CFS Contl Inc	181	15¾	15	16 — ⅝
CPT Corp	46	5¼	4¾	5¼+ ½
CabotJP Equit	16	5	4¾	4¾— ¼
Cafeterias .32	20	11½	10½	10½—1¼
Calbiochem	62	13½	11¾	12 —1½
Cal Microwave	82	10½	8¾	8¾—1¾
CalWatSvc 2.20	20	25½	25¼	25¼— ¼
Cal Windsor	30	5¾	5½	5¾
Cambridge Mem	76	4½	4	4⅛— ⅜
CameronIrnWk 1	72	179	165	169 —10
CampTagg 1.40	277	31¾	30¾	30¾+ ½
Campus Casual 1	25	8½	7¾	8 — ¼
CannonMills .78a	63	14½	13¾	13¾— ¾
CapitalAlliance s	17	5½	5	5 — ½
Capital Swst	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
CarbolineCo .32	166	23¼	22¾	22¼— ⅜
CardiacPacmk s	34	16¼	16	16 — ½
CarpentPap .24e	33	9	9	9 + ¼
CascadeCp .30a	47	9½	8¾	9 —1
Cayman Corp	433	1½	1¼	1¼
CedarPoint .50	85	13¾	12½	12¼—1½
Cencor Inc	23	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
CentMtgRlt .12b	3	4½	4½	4½
CentTel pf 2	12	26	26	26
CentVtPSvc 1.28	24	10½	10¼	10¼
CentyTelEnt .22e	51	5¾	5⅜	5⅜— ⅜
Champ Parts .16	154	3⅝	3¼	3¼— ⅜
ChampProd .60	2	13¼	13	13 — ¼
Channel Cos .10e	81	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛— ⅝
CharlesRiv Brdg	33	21½	20	20 —1½
Charming Shop	23	9¾	9	9 — ⅝
Chart House .96	187	38	35	36½+1½
ChathamMfg .72	15	8½	8¼	8½
ChattemDrug .28		5½	5¼	5¼— ¼
Chef Pierre	33	15	12½	12½—2½
ChemedCorp .58	46	18	17¼	17¼—1
ChemclLeam .40	9	8½	8½	8½
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	626	87½	81	82½—5
ChrisinSec 5.57e	81	119	117	119 + ½
ChurchsFChk .40	413	15¾	14¼	14⅝— ⅜
CinnFinl .60b	27	13¼	12½	12½— ⅞
CircleIncSh 1.39e	47	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛— ¼
CircleSeal .12e		5¼	5¼	5¼
CitznUtilA s	87	29½	29¼	29¼— ¼
CitznsUtilB 1.89	51	29⅛	29¼	29¼— ⅜
Clark JL Mfg 1a	24	25½	24¼	24¼— ¾
CleveTr Rlty	41	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
ClevepakCp 1	45	12	10¼	10¼—1¾
Clinton Oil Co	1003	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
Clow Corp .68	31	8⅛	7⅞	8 — ¼
Coast Catamarn	33	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
Cobe Labs	24	17	15½	15½—1¼
CoburnOptic .32	43	17⅝	17½	17⅝
CocaBtlgLA .74	451	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—1¼
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	5	31	29½	29½—1½
CocaBtlgMia .24	192	13¾	11½	12 —1¾
CocaBtlgMA .20	39	7¾	6⅞	6¾—1⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	16	12¾	12¾	12¾
CocaBtlMidw .48	152	14½	14½	14½
Codex Corp	280	34¾	30½	32½—2¼
Coheren Radiatn	268	9	8	8 —1
ColemanAm Cos	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
Colony Foods	52	4⅛	3¾	3¾— ⅜
Columbia Corp	30	3¾	3¾	3¾
Com Share Inc	31	3	2⅞	2⅞— ¼
CombankCp .50a	9	13¾	13½	13½— ¼
Comdisco Inc	15	3½	3⅜	3½
ComCircsHse .29a	198	16¼	15¼	15¼—1
Coml Shear .60a	15	20½	19½	19½—1
Comwlt NG 1.62	42	15½	15	15 — ½
ComwlTelPa 1.90	10	25	24½	24½— ½
Commun Ind .32	25	15¾	15¼	15¼— ½
Commun Prop	99	2⅝	2	2⅛— ⅝
Compuscan Inc	54	9½	8½	8⅞+ ⅛
Comput Automat	467	8¼	7½	8¼+ ¼
Comput Console	37	6	5¼	5¼— ¾
Computr Dimen	8	4½	4⅛	4⅛
ComputElSys .16	173	5¾	5	5½+ ½
Computer Mach	95	1¾	1½	1½— ¼
Computer Netwk	19	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+ ⅛
Computrvisn Cp	201	6½	6¼	6¼— ⅛
Comtech Labs	222	10¾	9¾	9¾—1¼
Comten Inc	29	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝— ⅜
ConceptInc .07e	24	5¼	5¼	5¼
ConnNatGas 2.80	13	29	28½	29 + ½
ConsPapers 3	30	39½	39	39½+ ¼
ContConvyEq .14	83	16¼	15	15 —1½
ContlHairProd s	223	12⅞	11	11¼—1⅝
ConfWest Ind	24	4½	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
ConwedCorp .58e	38	8½	8	8 — ½
Coors Adolph B	3007	32¼	29⅞	29⅞—1
CoquinaOil s	104	18½	17¾	18 — ½
Corco Inc .56a	2	13	13	13
Cordis Corp	86	49½	45	45½—3
Cornelius Co .20	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
CornwalEqu .25e	5	5¼	5¼	5¼
Cotton Petrol	104	8	7½	7½— ½
Cotton Petrol wt	22	1⅝	1¼	1½— ⅛
Cousins Prop	214	2⅛	2⅛	2½+ ⅛
CraddTerry .40	26	5¼	4¾	4¾— ½
Crawford Co 1.20	25	30¼	28	28 —2½
Cross Co	133	11	10½	10½— ½
CrumpEH .20		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
CullumCos .32	24	6⅞	6½	6½— ⅜
Curtice Burns A	73	15	14¼	14¼— ½
CurtisNoll .60	79	14¾	14½	14½— ½
Dairy Queen Str	36	5½	5¼	5¼— ¼
Daniel Intl .60	499	17¼	15½	15¾—1⅝
DartDrug .13	177	10	9	9½—1½
DataCard .10	126	7½	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
Data Design Lab	57	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
DataDisc Inc	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Data 100 Corp	987	10	9½	9½— ½
Datapoint Corp	324	20½	19½	19½—1
Datascope Corp	41	17	16¾	16⅞— ⅛
Datatron Inc	19	⅞	¾	¾— ⅛
DaymMall 1.20a	31	28	27	28 + ½
Debron Corp .80	43	11½	11¼	11¼— ¼
DecisnData Com	170	5¼	4⅝	4⅝— ⅝
DecoratorInd .20	63	3	2¾	2¾— ⅛
DEKALB Ag .70	2090	32	29	31½+ ⅜
Delhi Int Oil	73	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
DelMontePrp .44	44	8¾	8½	8½— ¼
DelaValRlty 1.32	11	9½	9	9 — ½
Delos Intl	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
DeLuxeCheck .56	814	31¼	26⅞	27¾—3½
DennisonMfg 1.40	37	56½	55¾	56½— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Dentalloy .07e	39	6¼	6	6¼+ ¼
DentoMed Ind	20	4⅛	3¾	3¾— ⅜
Deny Rl Est .60a	15	6	6	6
DetrexChem .80	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+ ⅛
DotCanTun 1.30	8	12	11½	11½
DefIntBridge 2a	5	29	28¾	28¾— ¼
Diagnostic Data	150	8½	7½	7½— ⅜
DiamonCoal .40a	33	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+ ⅛
DiamCrysSlt .60	11	10¾	10½	10½— ¼
Diamondhd Cp	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ¼
DiamSh pfE1.15	36	30⅛	33¾	34½—1¼
Dibrell Bros 1.40	1	28	28	28
DigitalComp Con	83	4¼	3⅝	4 + ¼
DiscounNY 5.90e	34	41½	40	40½—1½
Distribuco Inc s	21	7	6½	6½— ¼
DixonCrucible 1a	36	15¼	15¼	15¼
Docutel Corp	448	8⅞	8	8 — ⅝
DollarGenl .10e	154	7⅝	6⅞	7⅞+ ½
Domain Ind .50e	11	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
DonaldsonInc .70	50	16½	15¾	16¼— ¼
DonovanCos .40	12	6¾	6¼	6½— ¼
Dorchester Gas	1534	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—1¼
DoughrtyBr .15b	20	7¾	7½	7¾+ ½
Dow Jones 1	94	25	24½	25 + ½
Dowdle Oil	48	3⅞	3¼	3¼— ¼
Downe Commun	299	2½	2½	2¼— ¼
DoyleDaneBe .96	114	11	9¾	10⅛— ⅞
DucommunInc 1	16	11½	10½	10½— ½
Dunkin Donuts	163	5¾	5½	5⅝— ¼
DurIronCo 1	100	20½	19¼	18¼—1¼
DurrFillMed .14	5	8½	8¼	8½+ ¼
Dynatech Corp	19	10	9	9 —1
EDS Nuclear .30	52	18¾	17¾	17¾—1¼
ESL Inc	58	18	17½	17½— ¼
Early Calif Ind	123	1¾	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
Earth Sciences	92	6¾	5½	5½— ⅞
Eastmet Cp 1.20	322	18⅝	17½	17½—1
EatnCp pfA2.30	4	32	31	31 —1
EconomicLab .40	735	29	27½	28½— ⅜
ElPasoElec .92	256	10¼	9⅝	9⅝— ⅝
ElbaSystem .21e	160	5¼	4⅛	4⅛— ¼
ElChicoCp .20	29	6	5½	5½— ½
Electro Nucleon	232	9⅝	7¾	8¼—1⅝
Electron Arrays	137	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛
ElizbetWat 2.20	1	22¼	22¼	22¼
Elkins Sinn	18	2½	2½	2½
Emersons Ltd	110	7¼	6¼	6½— ¾
Emons Ind Inc	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
EnergyConv Dev	337	3¼	2¾	3 — ¼
EnergyConv un	4	4	3¼	3½— ½
Energy Resourc	102	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
Energy Ventures	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Envirodyne	206	5⅝	5	5⅝+ ⅛
EquityOil .60	75	17⅛	16¼	17 + ½
Ethan Allen .55	99	20¼	19½	20⅛— ½
Evans Inc .30e	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝— ¼
ExchngeBncp .44	119	8⅝	8¼	8¼— ⅜
Exchage OilGs	1239	11¾	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
Executive Ind	281	6⅛	5½	5½— ⅝
Extracorpl Med	105	11½	10	10 —1¾
Fabri Tek Inc	51	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛
EarLanes .12	49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
Falstaff Brewing	339	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
Farinon Elec	102	12½	11¼	11¼
FarmerBros .40	81	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅝
Farr Co	31	3⅞	3¼	3¼— ⅜
Fed ScrewW 1.20	6	20½	20	20½+ ½
FederatdCap .60	94	8¼	8¼	8¼
FedIncPvr .90e	62	7¾	7¾	7¾
Fingerhut Corp	118	2	2	2
Finnigan Corp	279	20	19½	19½— ½
Fst Artists Prod	26	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
FstBostCp 1.25e	133	18¼	17	17 —1½
FstCommerce 1	43	13	12½	12½— ½
Fst Com Rlt .17e	2	6½	6½	6½
FstContlRE 1.27e	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+ ⅛
Fst Farwest .02e	596	1	⅞	1 + ⅛
FstMemRlt .10p	11	3	3	3
Fst Natl Charter	3	43½	43½	43½
Fst RRBk Ga .40	37	6¼	6⅛	6¼
Flexsteel Ind .28	24	6¼	6	6 — ¼
Flickinger .70	30	22	21⅝	21⅝— ⅝
FlaCypGard .05e	125	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ½
FloridaGifR 1.28	34	10½	10	10 — ½
FloridMneM .12e	40	7¼	7¼	7¼
FoodTownStr .16	18	34¾	34½	34½— ¼
Foodways Nat	39	4¼	4	4 — ¼
FoothillGrp .05e	13	4⅞	4½	4½— ⅛
ForestOil .25e	661	14	12⅝	12⅝—1⅜
FtWorthStl .80a	6	12¾	12½	12¾+ ¼
FotomatCp .03e	454	9⅛	8⅝	9 — ⅛
FranklinElec .28	46	7⅛	7½	7½
FraserMfg 1.34e	31	9¼	9¼	9¼
Fredrk Herr .24e	42	4	3⅝	3⅝— ⅝
FredHllvwd .20r	24	5½	5¼	5¼— ¼
FriendlceCr .06	749	25½	24	24 —1¼
FrozenFdExp .32	56	9⅝	9	9⅛— ⅛
FullerHB .40	59	10⅞	10½	10½+ ¼
FultonNat .60	6	11½	11	11 — ½
Funtime Inc	22	6¼	6¼	6¼
FurrsCafe .28	59	9	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
Galveston Houst	11	24	23½	24
Gates Learjet	102	8	7¾	7¾— ¾
GatewayTran .50	13	5⅛	5	5⅛
GelcoFeld Co .18	940	10	8¾	8¾—1¼
Gelman Inst	215	7	6⅞	6⅞+ ⅛
Gen Automation	591	10	9⅛	9⅛— ⅝
GenAutoPts .64	97	25	24	24 —1
Gen Binding	13	14½	14	14 — ½
General Care	51	6¾	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
Gen Energy .40e	415	12½	11⅛	12 —1⅛
GenFinlSys .12b	74	3	3	3
Gen Health Svc	85	3½	3	3⅛
GenShalePd .80b	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
GenTelCal pf 1	33	9¼	9½	9¼+ ¼
GilbertAssoc .40	254	22¼	20¼	20¼—2¼
Gilford Inst .17	12	5	4¾	4¾— ½
GinnMS Co	26	5⅝	5⅛	5¼— ⅜
GlobetrotCom A	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝
GodfreyCo .90	8	14¼	14	14 — ¼
GoldenStat Fds	28	17¾	17½	17½— ¼
GouldsPump 1.20	83	44	43	44 + 1
GovEmpFin .16e	22	10	9¾	9¾— ⅜
GracoInc .05	118	7	6¾	7
Graham Magnet	62	8¼	7½	7½— ¼
Grantree Corp	89	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
GraphicCont .40a	203	13⅛	12¼	11¾—1⅛
Graph Scanning	240	9¼	7½	9 + ½
GravesTrkLn .28	83	10¼	9⅞	10¼+1⅛
Gray Tool .16	275	19⅛	17¼	17¾—1⅝
GreenMtPow .80	93	7⅝	7½	7⅝+ ⅛
GreggsFood Pd	9	4⅝	4	4 — ⅝
GreyAdvrtg .60	29	7½	7	7 — ½
GuardiarPk .25a	38	6⅝	5⅜	6⅝— ⅛
GulfEnergDev s	21	12½	12	12½— ½
GulfIntersl .22r	25	9	9⅛	9 — ⅛
Gyrodyne Amer		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
HNC Mtg Rlty	142	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛
HON Ind .20a	27	10½	10	10¼— ¼
Hach Chem .19e	35	11	11	11 — ½
Hahn EW .20	42	6	5¼	5 — ½
HamiltBro Exp	72	9½	8	8 — ⅝
HamiltBroExp un	7		8¼	8¼— ¼
HamiltonBro Pet	211	17¼	16¾	17¼— ¼
Hamilton InvTr	19	7⅛	7½	7½
HarleyCorp .40	22	16½	16	16¼— ¼
Harper&Row .44	108	7½	6⅞	6⅞— ⅝

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HarvestInd s	35	5⅛	3	3⅛—2
HavatamCp .40b	69	9	8⅛	8⅛— ⅞
Heath Tecna	29	12½	11¾	12 — ½
HenredFurn .40a	46	15¾	14¼	14¾—1
HexcelCorp .50	134	15¾	12½	13 —2¼
HickoryFarm .20	9	6¾	6	6 — ¼
Hicrory Furnitr	81	5⅛	4¾	4⅞— ¼
Higbee Co 1.40	13	13½	13½	13½
HinesLumber 2	2	30½	30½	30½
HollywdPark 1	39	13	12½	12½— ¾
HomewodCo .64e	5	7	7	7
Hook Drugs .83e	96	15¼	14	14 —1¼
HooverCo .68	332	14	12⅛	12⅝—1⅝
Howell Corp	63	37¼	35¼	35¾—1½
Hubinger 1.40a	81	39	37½	37½
HudsnPPap .75e	82	24½	20¾	24 +3¼
Hughes Supply	108	9¾	9¼	9¼— ½
HuntBldg Corp	15	2¼	2	2 — ¼
Hunt Mfg .32	27	11¼	10	10 —1¼
Hy Gain Elec	85	24	18	24 +2
Hyatt Corp	1259	5¼	4¼	4⅞— ⅞
Hyatt Intl	26	4½	4⅛	4¼— ¼
HydraulicCo 1.44	7	13¾	13½	13½— ¼
HysterCo .60a	197	13¾	13⅛	13¼— ½
IMS Intl	231	7⅛	6¼	6¼— ⅞
IVAC Cp .20e	250	11⅛	10½	10½— ¼
Identicon Corp	15	2½	2½	2½
HexCorp .12e	3	4½	4½	4½
Immuno Scienc	33	5½	5½	5½
ImodcoInc s	165	14½	14¼	14½
IndeoSa Sec 1.68	42	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛— ¾
Ind Mtg Rlty	37	3¼	3	3¼— ½
Indpls Wat 1.70	31	20	19⅞	20
Industl Fuels s	93	15¼	14¼	15 + ¼
IndustNucInc .06	98	4⅛	2⅞	3⅛— ⅛
Inorex Inc	135	3⅛	2¾	2¾— ¼
Informatn Int	163	13¾	12⅛	12⅝—1⅛
Inform Magnet	62	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
Instrument Lab	126	6¼	5⅛	5 —1¼
Intel Corp	1534	62½	55½	60½+4¼
Interisld Res	6	5¼	5¼	5¼
Intercont Energ	44	8¼	8	8¼— ½
Intercritlnd .24	16	8¼	8¼	8¼
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	53	11⅞	11½	11⅞+ ⅛
Int Alumin .20	31	6	5⅛	5⅛— ½
IntBrkWash .25	70	3⅝	3½	3⅝+ ⅛
IntBkWashA .25	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
IntRoyalty Oil	78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
InterprovPipe 1	31	12½	12	12 — ½
Intersil Inc	442	5¼	4⅝	4⅝— ¾
Investrp A .50	50	6	5¾	5⅞— ⅛
IowaBeefPck wt	255	8¼	3½	3½—3¾
IowaSouUt 1.92	56	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛— ¼
Irwin RD .60	57	24½	24¼	24½+ ¼
JBsBigBoy .06e	21	2⅞	2	2 — ⅞
JMB Rlty Tr un	2	12½	12	12½+ ½
JamesRiver .07e	26	12	11½	12 + ½
Jamesbury Cp	126	13	11	11 —2
JasonEmpire .32	3	5¾	5½	5½— ¼
Jerrico Inc	530	64¼	57	60½+3½
JohnsonEF .70	343	38	34½	35 — ½
JoslynMfg 1.12a	45	13¾	13½	13¾
JustinInd .40	23	10¼	9¾	9¾— ½
KDI Corp	137	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
KMS Indust	370	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝— ¼
KRM Petroleum	119	1½	1¼	1¼— ¼
KV Pharm .20	22	4½	4¼	4¼— ⅜
Kaiser Steel 1.50	665	39½	36	36 —2¼
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	30	18¾	18⅝	18¾+ ⅛
Kalvar Corp	31	3⅝	3¼	3½— ⅛
KamanCpA .80	20	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
Kampgrnds Am	67	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
Kans St Netw .20	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
KapokTreeInn s	38	7¼	7⅛	7⅛— ¼
Kar Products	55	14½	13¼	13¼—1¼
KeernTreck .30	588	6½	5	5 —1½
KearneyNatl .48	40	6⅝	6½	6⅝+ ⅛
KelmClark .50e	55	9½	9⅛	9½— ¼
KellySvcs .70	37	11	9⅞	10 —1
Kenai Drilling	167	6	5⅜	5⅜— ⅝
Kennedy Cohen	14	2	2	2
Kent Moore 1.40	2	23	22	22 —1
Keuffer Esser .48	26	13¼	12½	12½— ¾
KewaunScien .40		5¼	5¼	5¼
Kevdata Corp	21	2¾	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	43	14¼	13⅞	13⅞— ¼
Keys Cust Fund	74	4	2¾	4
KeystoneInt .36a	273	25	21½	23¼—1¾
KeystoneOTC Fd	45	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ½
KeystnePCe .25e	23	8	8	8
Knape&Vogt .20	10	12½	12½	12½
Knudsen Co .60	34	8¼	8½	8⅛— ⅛
Koger Prop .08e	30	12¼	12½	12½— ¼
Koss Corp	17	5¼	5	5 — ¼
Kratos	6	7¼	7	7¼
KruegerWA .56	8	9½	9½	9½
KuhlmanCp .50a	24	6¼	6¼	6¼
Kulicke&Soffe	40	1⅞	1½	1⅝— ¼
LMF Corp .20	101	3¼	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	45	14	13¼	14 + ½
LacledeStl 3	34	28½	28	28½
LafayetteUn .07e	23	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
LakeSupPow .92	14	10½	10¼	10½+ ¼
LancstrColny .40	47	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅜
anceInc .60	32	21½	21	21 — ½
LaneCo .40	67	20¾	18	18 —3
LarsenCo 1.40a	1	30	30	30
LawrysFds .25	54	9¾	9⅛	9¾+ ¾
LawsonProd .12	173	22	19	19 —3
LawterChem .34	166	12¼	10½	10½—1¾
LearPetrol s	49	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
Leeway Mot .32a	22	13	12¼	12¼— ¾
LeggPlatt .32	65	7⅛	7	7 — ¼
LevingsShip .62e	64	15	15½	16⅛—1⅛
Lexitron Corp	70	8½	7½	7½—1
LionrlrnOre 1.60	21	15½	14½	14½— ¾
Liberty Homes	58	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ¼
LilChampFd .05e	13	5¾	5¾	5¾
LimitedStrs .08	94	20	18	18 —2
Lin Broadcstg	242	8	7⅝	7⅝—1
LincnTelTel 1.60	1	23½	23½	23½
LindbergCo .60	27	11½	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
Litronix Inc	61	5¼	5	5¼
LoctiteCp .05	202	12⅞	12	12 —1⅞
Logicon Inc	8	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝— ¼
LoneStarBr .80a	233	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛— ⅝
LongsDrStr 6.80	2	119	119	119
LoomisCp .10r	4	5	4½	4½— ½
LaLeOilExp B	728	6	5⅛	5⅞— ⅛
LouisvGE pf	3	21¼	21¼	21¼
LowesCos .14	437	36⅛	34½	35
Lynden Transport	92	15¾	14	14 —1⅞
M&T Mtgln 1.04	2	7	6¾	7 — ¼
ME Assoc	143	3⅛	3½	3½— ¼
MCI Communicat	478	3	2¾	2¾— ⅛
MEY Ind .16	22	6⅛	6	6⅛
MGF Oil Corp	79	4⅝	4½	4⅝
MSI Data Corp	334	6¼	5½	5½— ¾
MacDermid .52	43	8¾	8	8¼
Mack Stores .16	14	3¼	3	3 — ¼
Macrodata Cp	102	5¼	5¼	5¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MadisnGsEl 1.20	95	12¾	12	12 — ¾
Magic Marker	20	¾	¾	¾
Magma Energy	5	6¾	6½	6¾+ ¼
Magma Pow Co	172	3¾	3½	3½— ¼
MagneticInt .02b	71	8¼	6¾	6¾—1½
MajorRlty .05e	94	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mallinckrodt .50	551	45¼	42¼	45¼+1¾
Managemt Assis	1108	⅝	½	½
Manitowoc 1a	6	17½	17	17 — ½
ManningGas Oil	153	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Mapi Inc .01e	11	10	9½	10 + ½
Marcus Corp	17	7¼	7¼	7¼
Marine Colloids	86	16½	15¾	16 — ½
Marion Corp	316	8⅞	8⅜	8¼+ ¼
MaritimeFr Car	197	6⅛	5½	5⅝—1
Mark Prods	201	5½	5	5 — ⅜
MarthaWhite .60	113	21½	20	20 — ½
MarvJosphsn .16	73	7⅛	6½	6⅝—1⅛
MaryKay .24	106	17¼	17¼	17¼
MaulLdPine .32	57	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
Mav Petrol	330	7	6	6½— ⅝
McCormick .48	115	35	34½	34¾— ¼
McDowlIEnt .10e	63	9	8⅝	8⅝— ⅜
McGreg Donig A	33	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
McMoran Expl	165	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜— ½
McQuay Pfex .78	54	10	9½	9½— ½
Measurex Corp	423	17⅛	15⅞	16 —1½
Medcom Inc	42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Medical Comptr	311	2⅞	2½	2½— ⅛
Medicenter Am	1	2¾	2¾	2¾
Medtronic	1254	33¾	29½	33¼—1¼
Meenan Oil .16	20	6¼	5½	5½— ¾
MerchantsInc .80	32	15¼	15	15¼
MerchntsNtl .75h	13	18	18	18
Mervyns	1427	25⅝	20¼	25½
Metpath Inc	172	10½	9⅛	10¼+ ⅛
MeyerFred .30a	104	16	14⅞	14⅞—1⅛
Micro Mask	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
Microdata Cp	93	4¾	4⅛	4⅛— ½
Microform Data	113	4⅞	4½	4⅞+ ⅛
Micron Corp	377	2⅛	1¾	2
Microwave Semi	14	3⅞	3¼	3⅞
MidAmInd .16b	71	7⅞	7	7⅞+ ⅞
MidCentral Prop		3¼	3¼	3¼+ ¼
MidTexCom .28b	24	10	9¾	9¾— ¼
MidwestDist A	216	4⅝	3¼	3⅝— ⅝
MidwnFidlty .44	15	8	8	8
MidwGasTr 1.20	8	13¾	13¾	13¾
MillerRlty .69e	42	8¼	8¼	8¼
MilliporeCp .18	1009	53½	48½	48½—5
MineSafeApp .48	52	41½	38	41½+3½
Miner Ind	10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
Mineral Enginrg	93	4¾	4⅛	4⅛— ⅝
MinnstaFab .10e	84	7	6½	6½— ½
Minnesot Gs 1.65	45	17⅛	17½	17½+ ⅛
MissValGas 1.20	13	13⅝	13½	13½— ⅛
Mr Steak	105	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛— ¼
MrsSmithsP .18	78	12	11½	11½— ¼
Mobile GsSv 1.24	13	14½	13¾	14 — ½
Modern Merch	237	12⅛	10⅝	10⅝—1⅝
ModularCom Sys	484	15	12¼	13 —2
Moduline IntInc	34	4	3⅝	3¾— ¼
MogulCorp .40	155	18½	16¾	16¾—1¾
Molex Inc	77	23½	23	23 — ½
Monfort Colo	30	6½	6¼	6¼— ¼
Moore Corp 1.20	898	47¾	45½	45½—2¼
MooreProd .40	17	8¼	7½	7¾— ½
Moore Sam .16	301	19½	17¾	17¾—1¾
MorFloind .01e	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Moran Bros	32	4	3¾	3¾— ¼
MorganAdh .05e	5	5¼	5	5¼
MorrisonInc .48a	83	24¼	23¾	24 + ¼
Mtginv Wash	35	4	3⅛	3⅛—1⅛
Mostek Corp	1285	11	9¼	10⅝— ⅜
MotionInd .12b	72	16¼	16	16 — ¼
MotClubAm .14	37	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼
Multimedia .32	14	13¼	13¼	13¼— ¼
MyersInd .10	65	3¾	3½	3½— ¼
NRG Inc	33	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
NUS Corp A	7	10	9½	9½— ½
NaChursInt .05h	23	6⅝	6½	6½— ½
NarragCap .30e	10	7¼	6¾	6¾— ½
NathanFam .05e	524	5	3½	4¼+1¼
NatByProd 1.20	31	12	12	12
NatConven Str	3	5¼	5¼	5¼
Nat CSS	93	10	8¾	9¼— ¾
NatData Comm	40	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+ ⅛
Nat Data Corp	316	7½	6¼	6¼— ¾
NatLiberty .10e	199	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
NatMineSvc .60	156	40¼	39¼	39¼—1¼
Nat SecResh .60e	25	4⅛	4	4 — ¼
NatUtilInd 1	20	11½	11½	11½— ½
NatValveMfg .80	4	19	18½	19 + ½
NationwRIE .40e	13	4½	3¾	3¾— ¾
NeedhmHarp .28	33	5¼	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
Neutrogena Cp	298	6	5½	6 + ½
NewAmFnd .44e	9	7½	7¼	7¼
NJ NatGas 1.32	69	11¾	11	11 — ¾
NewPlanRl 1.63	5	12½	12½	12½
New York Mag	2	11½	11½	11½
NewellCos .50	81	6¾	6½	6⅝
Nicolet Instrum	70	10¼	9¾	10¼
Nielsen A .36	457	19⅛	18¼	18⅝
Nielsen B .36	254	20¼	19¼	19½+ ¼
Nobility Homes	66	4¼	3¾	4¼+ ¼
NobleAffil .10e	100	25¼	24	24½— ¾
NolandCo .84	21	14	13¾	14
Nord Resrcs	14	7¾	7½	7¼
Nordstrm Inc .40	26	26	25¾	25¾— ¼
NorCaroNG .92	67	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛
NorEuropOil 1	101	33½	28½	28½—5
Noreast Pet .20r	37	8¼	7¾	7¾— ½
NorStaBanco 1	24	9¼	9¼	9¼
Northrp King .03	3067	15½	12	15 — ¼
NwstNatGas .76	122	7½	6¾	7⅛+ ⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	33	7½	7¼	7¼— ¼
NwstFinInv .67e	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
NwstPubSvc 1.70	29	18	17½	17½— ½
NoxellCorp .48	275	11¾	11	11 — ¾
Nuclear Dynam	156	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛
NuclearSvcs .20e	62	6½	6	6 — ½
OakHillSport .36	7	8¾	8½	8½— ¼
OccidentPet un	25	31¼	30⅛	30⅛— ¾
OceanDrExp .20	377	39½	36⅛	36⅞—1⅜
Ocean Explor	462	9½	8¾	8¾— ¾
Ocean Oil&Gas	28	12½	11¾	11¾— ¾
Offsh Logistic	127	14	13⅝	13⅞
OgilvyMather 1	89	18¾	17¼	17¼—1
OgletayNorton 3	9	52	48	48 —4
OhioFerro41 .80b	107	15	14½	14½— ½
Oil Shale Corp	276	4⅛	4	4 — ¼
OilgearCo 1a	14	11½	11⅛	11⅛
OlympiaBrw .96	172	19¼	17¼	17¼—1¾
Omaha Natl 1.50	65	19½	18	18 — ½
OmniSpectra .15	41	3½	3⅛	3½+ ¼
Opfel Corp	60	2½	2½	2½— ⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	31	9¼	9¼	9¼— ¼
Orbanco Inc	96	11	10	10 — ½
OregFreezDry s	62	4⅝	4	4 — ⅝
Oregon Metalurg	93	2⅝	2	2 — ⅝

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
OregnPCem .80a	9	9¾	9¼	9¼— ½
Ormont Drg Ch	94	6½	6	6⅛— ⅜
Oshmans SportG	39	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜— ⅜
OtterTailPw 1.56	70	18	17½	17½— ½
OwensMinor .32	22	10	10	10
OxfrdPendflx .60	8	11¼	11	11 — ¼
PVO Intl .45e	27	9⅞	9½	9¾
PabstBrew 1	1882	28½	24⅝	24⅞—2¾
PaccarInc .80e	176	25¾	22½	22¾—3
PacCoast Hold	24	3	3	3
PacFarEast Lin	58	13½	12¾	12¾— ¾
PacGamRob 1.36	71	25¼	24½	25 — ¼
PacLumber 3	155	60⅞	59	60⅞+1
PacUnitSvc .20	14	25¼	24¼	24¼—1
PacWsstnInd s	11	3½	3½	3½
Pak Well Cp .32	38	12½	12½	12½
Pako Corp .37e	69	11¾	10¾	10¾—1
Pamex Fds Inc	45	4¾	4¾	4¾
Pandick Press	92	5⅝	4⅝	5 — ⅝
ParkOhioInd .50	22	7⅝	7¼	7¼— ¼
Parker Drilling	179	20⅞	19	19¼—1⅝
Pasquale Food	19	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Patents Int Aff	46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
Paul Revere 1.31e	23	12¾	12¼	12¼+ ½
Pauley Petrolm	169	5⅞	5⅛	5¼— ¾
PayLessDrug .40	164	12	10¾	11¼— ¾
Pay N Pak .48	206	14½	12½	12½—1½
PayN Save .30	187	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ¾
PaylessCash .20	603	19½	19	19¼+ ½
PeachtreeDr .09r	55	5⅛	4¼	4¼— ⅞
PeaveyCo 1	184	19¾	18⅝	18⅝—1⅛
PeerlesChain .58	18	8½	8½	8½
PeerlessMfg .40b	59	17½	17	17¼— ¼
Penn Corp	4	6	6	6
Penn Va 1.20	23	55	51	51 —4
PennEnterp 1.40	25	14⅛	14	14 — ⅛
Pennz La Tx B	735	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
PennzOffshGs B	5133	11¼	10½	11 — ¼
Penril Corp .01e	49	1¾	1¾	1¾
PentairInd s	60	4½	4⅜	4⅜
Pepsi CBWsh .40	25	5¼	5½	5½
PerryDrug Strs	14	4¼	4¼	4¼
PetersonH&H .34	211	10½	10¼	10¼— ¼
Petrolite 1.10	323	81	70	71½—7
PettiboneCp .60b	26	22½	22	22 — ½
PhysioContrl Cp	33	15	15	15
Pic n Save Cp	17	10¼	10¼	10¼
PieceGoods .20a	32	4½	4½	4⅝— ⅛
PiedmtAvi& .30e	136	4	3¾	3¾— ¼
Pinkertons 1.40	586	35¾	30¼	32¼—3
PioneerFood .10	31	9¾	9¼	9½+ ¼
Pioneer HiBred	1408	27⅛	24	25 —2⅝
PioneerStdEl .20	8	6½	5¾	5¾— ¾
Pioneer Wstn	57	5⅝	5	5 — ⅝
Pizzainn s	495	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛— ⅞
Planet Oil Min	45	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛
PolluinConl Ind	42	3⅛	3¼	3¼— ¼
Polymer Mat .20	12	7¼	7¼	7¼— ¼
Popeil Bros .40	146	5⅞	5⅛	5¼— ⅛
Port Ind .60	211	23⅞	22¾	22¾— ¾
Power Test .07e	10	8¼	7¾	7¾— ½
Powers Reg .70	22	10⅛	9¾	9¾— ⅜
Pratt Henry .25	8	12	11⅞	11⅞
PrecMetalH .63e	1015	9⅝	8½	8⅞— ⅝
PrestoProd .36	106	18⅞	16½	16½—1⅞
PrestonTruck .32	199	23½	22½	23 + ¾
Prime Unc	45	5¾	5½	5½
PrincetonCh Res	11	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛
Process Systems	62	1½	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛
Prochemco Inc	3	2	2	2
Progressive Cp s	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾— ⅛
PubSvcNCar .96	82	9⅞	9½	9½— ⅜
Pulaski Furnitur	34	10¼	7½	7¾—2½
Puritan Bennett	246	29½	28	29 — ½
Pulnm Dup Cap	37	3⅞	3¾	3¾— ⅛
PulDuoInc 1.20	5	14½	14½	14½
QuakerChem .80	41	26¼	25½	26¼+ ¾
QualityInns Inf	40	2	1¾	1¾
Quantor Corp	229	4⅞	4⅛	4½— ⅛
QueenCasul .44b	11	9¼	9½	9½— ¼
RLI Corp	13	5¾	5½	5½— ¼
RPM Inc .20	30	14¼	14¼	14¼— ½
Radiation Dyn	16	4¼	4	4 — ¼
Ragen Precison	26	3¼	3	3 — ¼
Rahall Commun	26	6¼	5⅞	5⅞— ⅜
Rainbow Resrcs	418	9½	8⅛	8⅛— ⅞
Rainier Cos .07e	11	2¾	2¾	2¾
Rangaire .24b	6	8⅝	8⅛	8¼— ⅛
Rapidata Inc	63	4⅛	3¾	3¾— ⅜
Rapoca Energy	20	10¼	10¼	10¼
Raychem Corp	74	256	255	256
RaymondCp .30b	10	9	8¾	9 + ¼
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	26	8½	8⅛	8½+ ⅛
Recognition Eq	685	7⅛	6½	6½— ⅝
Redactron Corp	76	6⅞	6⅛	6½+ ⅛
Redken Labs	273	15⅛	13¼	13¼—2⅛
RegalBeloit .40	8	13	12¾	12¾— ¼
RegencyElec .40	1120	21⅝	19½	19½—1¾
RellanceUniv .60	18	9¼	9	9 — ¼
Research Ind	119	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+ ⅛
ReserveOil Min	72	31	27	27½—3½
Revell Inc .40b	91	8½	7¾	7¾— ¾
RexPlastics .20	34	8½	8	8 — ⅞
RexPrecPd .36	15	8	7½	7½— ½
Reyn&Reyn .32	105	14	13	13 —1
RichsInc 1.16	28	18	17	17 —1
RidgewayEnt .40	40	9⅝	9¼	9¼— ⅜
RingarnaPd .04e	229	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝— ⅝
RivalMfg 1.40	776	19¾	17	17½—2½
RoadwayExp .30	1018	47	43¼	43½—3½
RobbinsMyer .40	7	10½	10½	10½
RobrtsnDisSy .40	25	13¾	13¼	13¼— ½
Rocket Resrch	555	7	6	6½— ½
Rodac Corp	27	3	2¾	2¾— ¼
Rollins Burd .52a	29	21¼	21	21 — ¼
Rom Am Pharm	24	18	17	17 — ½
Rosemount .20e	146	24¼	20¾	20¾—3½
Rotron Inc .25	65	11¾	11½	11¾
Rouse Co	505	3¾	3¼	3¼— ½
RoweFurn .06	3	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛
Royal Castle Sys	51	4¼	4¼	4¼
Royster Co .30e	460	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛— ⅜
RuckerPhar .25e	23	9	8½	9 + ½
RussellStover .56	212	15½	14¾	14¾— ¾
RykoffSE .40	44	24⅞	23	23 —1⅝
Ryland Grp .06e	62	11¼	9¼	9¼—2¼
S&S Corp .08a	93	19¾	18	18¼—1½
StLouSt Cast	35	6½	6	6¼+ ¼
San Fern El .20r	55	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅞
SantaAnita .75b	14	6½	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
Saslow DL Co	314	10⅛	9⅛	9¾— ¼
SavannaFd 2.24a	10	18⅝	18½	18½
Saxton Prod		3¾	3¼	3¾
Scon Data	61	2¼	1⅞	1⅞— ⅜
Scherer RP .18	1991	9	8¼	8¾
SchellInc .50	54	13	12	13 + ½
Schulman .20e	24	7½	7	7 — ½
Scope Inc	212	10⅛	9½	9½— ½
ScottiComml Cp	18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛
Scottish Inns Am	46	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	96	1¼	1	1 — ¼
ScrippsHBci 1.40	2	20½	20¼	20½
Sea Pincs	83	1½	1½	1½
Sea World	633	11⅞	10⅞	11½+ ⅛
SealedAirCp .05e	201	9½	8⅝	8⅞— ⅞
SeawayFood .40	101	12½	11¾	12 + ¼
Seeburg Ind .15r	56	2¾	2⅛	2⅜+ ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Seiscom Delta	143	3¼	2½	2½— ¾
Seneca Foods	22	3¼	2⅞	2⅞— ⅜
Sensormatic	76	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜+ ⅛
Sentry Mfg	31	10½	10¾	10¾—1
Serv Merchand s	106	10½	9¾	9¾— ¾
Servicemster .60	60	21¼	18½	19½—1¾
SevenUpCo .72	547	28¾	26½	26¾—2
ShakleeCp .40	61	7¼	6¾	6¾— ½
Shattrprf Glass	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Sheldahl Co	33	3⅞	3½	3½— ⅛
ShippersDisp .36	54	9½	9	9
ShoneyBigB .20	269	17⅞	15⅞	17⅛+1⅛
Shop&Go .10r	3	6¾	6¾	6¾
Shorewood Corp	14	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
Siegl Henryl .25e	3	6¾	6½	6½+ ¼
SigmaAldrich Cp	75	28	27	27
SigmorCp A .60	54	14⅞	14½	14½— ⅝
Siliconix Inc	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
SilverKingMin s	150	2½	2½	2⅛— ⅛
SimpsonInd 1.20	49	14	13¾	13¾
Skyline Oil	81	8⅞	8	8 — ⅞
SnapOnTools .54	559	29¼	27¾	27½—2½
SolidState Scient	39	12½	10¾	10¾—1¾
Sonics Intl	25	21	18	18 —3
Sonoco Prod .60a	30	21½	20	20 —1½
SoraPrinting .20	96	3⅛	3	3⅛
Soundscriber Cp	65	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
Source Cap .95e	161	8⅞	8½	8⅞— ½
SourceCap pf2.40	64	21⅛	21½	21⅛— ⅛
Southn Airwy	22	3⅝	3½	3½— ⅛
SouthnBncpAla 1	21	19¾	18½	18½— ¾
SouthCalWat 1.08	34	12¼	11¼	11¼— ½
SouthConnGas 2	13	19½	19	19 — ½
SouthnInd 1a	37	13¾	12¾	13½+ ⅝
SouthnNatNC .80	26	17½	17	17 — ½
SouthnUnion Pd	249	25½	22½	23¼—1
Southld Eqty	120	⅞	⅞	⅞
SouthldPap .40	3	18	18	18
Sthwst Airlines	116	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅞
SowstGasCp 1	290	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝
SwstPetroCh .32	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝— ¼
Southwst Leasng	10	2½	2½	2½
Spacelabs Inc	105	6¼	4½	5½+1¼
Spartan Foods	44	12	10¾	11 —1
Spectra Physics	316	16¼	14½	15⅞+1
SpectralDyn .10e	33	7½	6¾	7
Spectronics Inc	28	4¾	4	4½— ⅜
SpeidlNewsp .48	95	17	16¾	16¾— ¼
Sta Rite Ind .70	21	8½	8	8 — ½
Stanadyne .92a	205	13¼	10½	11¼—2
StdRegistr 1.20a	54	17½	15½	15½—1½
Standun Inc	102	5½	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜
StanleyHome .60	6	10½	10	10
Steak &Ale .20	356	17⅝	15⅞	15⅞—1⅞
SteakN Shake .32	107	10	9¼	9¼— ⅜
StearnsMfg Co s	8	6½	6½	6½
Stewart Info .70	35	5½	5	5½+ ½
StewrtSandwch s	17	4⅛	4¼	4¼— ⅛
Story Chemical	58	8¾	7½	7¾—1
Stratford Texas	84	1¾	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
StrawbCith 1.20b	32	23	23	23
SturmRuger .30	1	10	10	10
SubaruAm .10e	28	1½	1⅛	1½
SueAnnInc .36	64	6½	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛
Sullair Corp	103	16½	14⅞	15 —1½
Summit Energy	245	¾	⅝	¾
Sunlite Oil Ltd	6	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛
Sunstar Foods	233	4⅛	3⅞	4 — ⅛
Superior El .24	60	5⅛	5	5⅛
Supreme Eq	30	5⅝	5	5 — ⅝
Survival Tech	39	8¾	8½	8½— ½
Swedlow Inc	101	5	4½	4½+ ¼
Sycor Inc	74	12¾	11¾	12
SynerconCp .40e	37	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
SyracusSup .92b	2	15½	15¼	15½
T Bar Inc s	34	5½	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛
TIME DC	15	5⅞	5½	5½— ⅛
Tab Prod .20	54	6½	6	6 — ¼
TacoBell .20	1062	14⅛	12⅛	12¼—2⅜
Tally Corp	91	3½	3¼	3¼— ⅛
TampaxInc 1.68a	969	32¼	29½	30½—1¾
TaylorRental .20	30	15½	15¼	15¼— ¼
TaylorWine .62	257	16½	15	16⅛+ ⅛
echnicare Cp	566	16½	15½	16⅛+ ⅜
TecumsPd 1.60a	17	30	29½	30 + ½
Tejas Gas .02e	111	5¼	4⅞	4⅞— ⅜
Tele Communicat	97	3⅛	2⅞	3¼— ⅜
Telecommun Ind	11	6¾	6½	6½— ¼
Telecredit Inc	183	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛— ⅝
Telemed Corp	13	7⅝	7¼	7¼— ⅜
Telescience Inc	98	6	4½	4½—1½
Tennant Co .56	2	27½	27½	27½
Tenneco Offshre	727	8	7⅛	7½— ⅜
TennNatGas .80	4	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
Terra Resources	94	13¼	12¾	12¾— ¼
Texint Airl	57	1⅞	1½	1⅞+ ⅛
Textured Prod	14	3	2¾	3 + ¼
ThalhmrBro .62b	11	12½	11½	11½— ¼
Thermo Electrn	87	12¾	12¼	12¼— ½
Threshold Tech	251	13⅛	11⅛	11⅛—2
TiffanyCo .40	65	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛— ⅜
Tipperary Corp	165	6½	6¼	6¼
Tolley Intl Cp	23	6¾	6¼	6¼— ¼
Tomlinson Oil	117	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
ToppsTrows .15e	64	8¼	8	8
ToroCo .50	65	11	10¾	10¾— ¼
Toth Aluminum	125	5¼	4⅞	4⅞— ¼
Tower Prod	13	3¼	3¼	3¼
Towle Mfg .76	22	7¾	7¼	7¼+ ¼
Transcontl Oil	62	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Transocean Oil	23	11¼	10½	10⅞— ⅛
TremcoInc .64	12	7¼	7¼	7¼— ¼
TriChemInc .24	136	21	18	18 —2½
Triton O&G	140	2⅞	2½	2⅝— ¼
TwinCity Barge	5	6⅞	6½	6⅞+ ⅛
TwinDiscClU 1.30	42	23¼	23¼	23¼— ¼
Tymshare Inc	574	17	16⅛	16½
Tyson Foods	452	12½	11½	11½—1
UA ColuCbl .05e	77	8¾	8½	8¾+ ¼
UB Finl .52	20	8½	8	8 — ½
UTL Corp	259	3⅛	2⅞	3 — ⅛
UniCapital Cp	548	3¼	2½	2½— ¼
UnifiInc .10e	70	8¼	8¼	8¼
UnionElStl 1.20	16	15	15	15
Union Planter	13	10	10	10
UnionSplCp 1	11	13¼	13¼	13¼
UnitArtThea .24	24	14	12¾	12¾—1¼
Unit Cable Telev	43	2¾	2⅝	2¾+ ⅛
Unit Mc Gill .10	23	9½	8¾	9½+ ¼
US Banknote	82	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
US Sugar 2a	20	57½	55½	55½—2
US Surgical Cp	157	7¼	6⅞	6⅞— ⅜
US TruckLin .80	215	13⅛	12¼	12¼— ¾
UnilogCo .60	19	26¼	25½	25½— ¾
UnivFoods 1.10	218	16¾	15½	15½—1
UnivIncrmnt .16	113	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ¾
UnivSecurIn .10r	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Universty Patent	307	8½	7⅛	7¾— ¾
UpprPenPw 1.72	14	17¼	16¼	16⅞—1⅛
UpsNDowns .23e	29	10⅞	10	10¼— ¼
Utils Inds Cp	43	10	7½	8 —2
Vall Assoc	77	7¼	6½	6½— ¾
Valleylab Inc	42	11¼	10½	10½— ¾
Valmont Ind	139	10¼	9⅝	9⅝—1¼
VanDusenAir .40	14	8¼	8½	8½— ¼
VanDyk Resrch	93	11¼	10½	10½— ¾

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
VanSchaack .25	105	3½	3⅜	3½
Vance Sanders	47	2⅝	2½	2⅝
VanierGrap .03e	76	5½	4¾	4¾— ¾
Varco Intl .02e	444	16½	15¼	16 — ½
Vaughn Jack .32	51	25	18½	19½—5½
Velcroind .60	68	6⅞	6¼	6¼— ⅝
VelsBind Inc	111	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
VentronCp .44	98	21¾	19½	19¾—2
Victoria Stations	372	18⅛	16½	16⅞—1¼
Viking Ind	153	11	10	10½— ¾
Vipont Chem	117	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
Va Intl	40	13½	12½	12½—1¼
VisualGraphics s	43	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛
Visual Science s	75	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼
Volume Shoe .34	110	7¼	6¼	6¼— ½
Volunteer Cap	14	8	8	8
WD 40 Co .80	40	10¼	10¼	10 — ¼
WalbroCorp .18a	11	3	3	3 + ⅛
Walls Ind .26	7	8	8	8
WallerJim Inv	1	5¾	5¾	5¾
Wangco Inc	56	6⅞	6½	6½— ¼
Warner El .70	25	11½	11¼	11½
WashgtnGrp .10a	1	7½	7½	7½
WashNatGs 1.08	32	10¼	10	10 — ¼
Wash Scientif	3	2½	2½	2½
Waste Resources	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
WaterAssoc .10e	47	31½	27	27 —3
WausauPapr .60	7	9¾	9¾	9¾
Wavetek		5½	5¼	5¼— ¼
Waxman Ind .06	21	7½	6⅞	6⅞— ⅜
Weatherford Int	227	11¼	10½	10½— ⅞
Webb Co .80	6	13¼	13½	13¼— ¼
Webb Resrcs	25	7¼	7½	7 — ¼
WeedenHldg .10e	69	8⅜	7¾	7¾— ⅜
WeightWatc .20a	201	6⅞	6½	6½— ¼
WellingtMg 1.10a	24	7⅛	7¼	7¼— ⅜
Welltech Inc	206	7½	6¼	6¼—1⅛
Welsbach Corp	66	3¼	3	3¼+ ¼
WestCo .13	5	8⅛	6½	6½
Westcoast Pet Lt	40	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
Westn Digital	32	3¼	3¼	3¼
WestnGear .30	89	7⅝	7	7 — ¾
WstnKyGas 1.32	21	13½	13½	13½
Wstn MarEl .30e	3	9	9	9
WestnMtg Inv	10	2	2	2
Westn Pac Finl	19	4¼	4¼	4¼
WestmorldCoal 1	877	45½	43½	43 —7½
WetterauInc .60b	116	16½	15¾	15¾— ¾
White Shield	567	1¾	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
WienAirAlsk .10e	247	7½	6⅝	6⅝— ⅞
Wiener Corp .21	22	10	9½	9½— ½
WileyJSons .22	237	14	13¼	14 + ½
Willamette .72b	203	20½	19¾	20½+ ¾
WilliamsW .60a	5	16	15¾	15 — ¼
Wilson HJ	29	14	12	12 —2
Wincorp .30	96	7½	6¼	6¼— ½
Winns Stores .60	35	16¼	16	16¼
WinterJack .75	140	11⅞	10¼	10¼—1½
WinterParkTl .32	274	6⅝	6⅛	6½— ⅛
WiscCentrts .69b	3	15	15½	15 — ½
WiscPowLt 1.52	96	17¼	15⅞	15⅞— ⅝
WiserOil 3.45e	21	73	70	70 —8
Wix Corp .28b	29	9⅛	8⅞	9 — ⅛
WolohanLum .10	19	5¼	5¼	5¼
WolverPent .50b	2	6½	6¼	6¼— ⅛
Woodhed Dan .24	5	10¼	9¾	9¾— ⅛
WoodwdLoth 1.25	52	22⅛	21½	21½—1
Worthng Biochm	42	9	8½	9½—1
Worthingtn Ind	119	12½	11¼	12¼—1¼
Wright WE .18	132	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
WyomingNat .50	39	15¼	15¼	15¼
Xonox Corp .20	90	29	27¼	27¼
YellowFrtSys .40	1749	35¼	32⅛	34 —1⅛
Younker Br 1.20	3	20	19	20 —1
Zenith Labs	63	7¾	7¾	7¾
ZionsUtahBn .60	43	19½	17½	18 —1½
Zoller Dannebrg	14	1½	1½	1½

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloASoAf .33e	542	6⅛	6	6 — ⅛
AngloAGln 3.35e	314	53½	52	52¾—1⅛
Bayer AG 2.20e	11	45¼	44½	44½— ½
BlyvoorGld 1.20e	637	12½	11½	11 — ⅝
BowaterCo .19e	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾
BrokenHillP .22e	52	9½	9	9
BufelsftGld 2.24e	142	26½	25½	25½—1
Burmah Oil .26e	523	1⅝	1½	1½
Canon Inc .39e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼—2
DeBeersMin .24e	374	4⅛	4	4⅛
Fisons Ltd	160	7	6⅝	6⅝
FreeStaGM 4.51e	259	41½	39½	39½—1⅝
FujiPhotoF .19e	284	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ¼
Glaxo Hold .89e		7	6¼	6¼— ¼
GoldFieldSA .34e	111	45⅞	44	44 — ⅞
Hitachi Ltd 1.26e	17	41	40	40 —1⅛
HondaMotor .52r	24	35½	34½	35
KansaiEPw 1.14r	15	24½	24½	24½— ¼
Kirin Brew .21e	1	9½	9¼	9¼— ¼
KloofGoldM .66e	407	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝— ⅝
MineralRes .57e	111	3¾	3½	3½— ¼
Mitsui Co .49e	7	29	28½	28½
NissanMot .21e	5	11	10¾	11 — ⅛
OverseasInns SA	54	2	1½	2 + ½
PalaboMng 1.25e	91	15¼	14½	14½— ½
Philips Gloelpn	851	9⅞	9¾	9¾— ⅛
Potgiets Plat	164	10	9½	9½— ¼
Pres B GM 3.25e	302	34½	33	33½— ⅝
ProsStyn G 1.75e	273	24⅛	22½	22¼— ⅝
RankOrgan .11e	4545	2½	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛
StHelenaG 3.23e	141	40½	37⅞	37⅞— ¾
TelefDeMex .77e	177	8	7½	7½— ¼
TokioMarF .82e	24	85	82¾	83½—2¼
ToyotaMot .21e	27	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝+ ⅛
UnionCpLtd .51e	91	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
VaalReefs 2.41e	375	43⅛	38¼	38¼—1⅜
Welkom GM .72e	532	5½	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
WestDriefG 6.03e	157	60⅞	58¼	58¼—2⅛
WnDeepLvl 1.94e	533	25	24⅛	24⅛— ⅞
Wn Holding 6.19e	153	46⅞	45¼	45¼—1¼

z—Shares in full

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 9.2s99	2	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—1⅛
AbexCp 6¾s77	4	100¼	100¼	100¼	
AddrMlt 7⅞s95	134	72	71	72	—1
AirRed cv3⅞s87	31	79	77½	77½	—2
AlaBncp 10⅛s99	59	100¾	100	100¾	+ ⅝
AlaPw 9⅞s84	45	97½	94	94	—2½
AlaPow 9s2000	10	90	90	90	—1
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	42	87½	85⅝	87	
AlaPw 8½s2003	4	82½	82⅛	82½	+ ½
AlaPw 7¾s2002	3	78	78	78	—3½
AlaPw 7¼s2002	15	73	77½	73	+ ⅛
AlaPow 3½s84	4	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	—⅞
Alexnd cv5½s96	4	46	46	46	—4
AlisnMfg 5¾s77	56	61	58	58	—3
AlloghL cv4s81	14	75¼	75	75	—½
AllnG cv11½s94	14	95	93½	93½	—1½
AlldCh 9s2000	7	99½	98	98	—2⅞
AlldCh 8⅞s83	20	100	100	100	
AlldCh 6.60s93	15	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	—2½
AlldCh 5.20s91	10	72	72	72	—⅛
AlliedCh 3½s78	2	92	92	92	+ ⅛
AlldSt cv4½s81	13	127	127	127	—8
AlldSt cv4½s92	25	89	85	85	—4¼
Alld Su cv5¾s87	33	44½	41½	43	—1½
Alcoa 9s95	15	99⅝	97½	97½	—1½
Alcoa 6s92	10	78	78	78	—1
Alcoa 4¼s82	23	80⅛	77½	80⅛	+1⅛
Alcoa cv5¼s91	231	94½	91¼	94½	+1½
Alcoa 3⅞s83	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅛
Alcoa 3s79	5	84½	84	84	+ ⅛
AMAX 8½s84	20	100	100	100	
AMAX 8½s96	1	92	92	92	+ ⅝
AMAX 8s86	69	91⅛	90½	90¼	—⅛
AMAX 7½s78	22	98⅛	97½	98⅛	—⅛
Amerce cv5s92	10	64⅛	64	64	
AmrHes 6¾s96	30	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
AmAirF cv6s90	34	92½	89⅞	90	—2½
AmAirlin 11s88	78	99⅛	97½	99⅛	+ ⅛
AmAirl 10⅞s88	13	97	97	97	
AAirl cv4¼s92	101	45½	44	44⅛	—⅞
ABrand 9⅜s79	185	104	103	103¾	—⅛
ABrand 8⅛s85	60	97½	96	97	—1
ABrand 5⅞s92	5	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
AmCan 7⅞s2001	10	83½	83½	83½	—3½
AmCan 6s97	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
AmCan 3¾s88	2	65	65	65	
ACenM cv6¾s91	31	33	31¾	31¾	+ ⅝
AmDist 4⅝s86	19	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
AExpCr 9½s82	17	101½	101½	101½	—½
AExpCr 6½s77	9	96⅞	96	96⅞	+1⅛
A Fletch 6⅞s78	10	92¼	92¼	92¼	—¼
AForPw 5s2030	122	46	45⅛	45¾	—¼
AmForP 4.8s87	27	60	59	59⅛	—¼
AGonlns 6½s94	25	103	98½	98½	—2½
AHoist cv5½s93	3	74⅛	74	74	
A Hosp cv5¾s99	171	113	110½	113	+3
Aminv 9½s76	65	99¼	98½	98¼	—½
Aminvt 8¾s89	24	75	75	75	—4⅞
AMFd cv4¼s81	2	76½	77⅛	78½	+ ¾
A Medcp 9½s93	29	67	67	67	
AMedcp cv5s97	61	48	47	47	—1½
AmMot cv6s88	81	66⅛	66⅛	68½	—¼
ASmelt 4⅝s88	6	63⅛	57½	57½	—5⅝
AmStrs 9⅞s90	22	101½	100½	101	+ ½
AmSug 5.30s93	45	69½	69⅛	69¼	
ATT 8.80s2005	2978	98⅛	97⅝	98	—1
ATT 8¾s00xw	2759	100⅛	99⅜	100	—¾
ATT 8.70s2002	755	99¼	97¼	98¼	—1½
AT&T 8⅝s07	1661	97¼	94⅞	96¼	—½
AT&T 7⅛s82	567	97½	95¾	96⅞	—1⅛
AT&T 7.75s77	171	101	100	100	—¾
AT&T 7⅛s03	288	83¼	81¼	82½	—1½
AT&T 7s2001	157	82½	80	81½	—1⅞
AT&T 6½s79	320	94⅞	93¾	93¾	—1⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85	112	74	73½	74	+ ½
AT&T 4⅜s85r	33	73½	73⅛	73⅛	
AT&T 3⅞s90	44	62	59½	61½	—½
AT&T 3¼s84	69	68½	67¼	68⅛	—⅛
AT&T 2⅞s87	45	60⅛	59⅛	60¼	—1
AT&T 2¾s75	6	99 5-32	99 5-32	99 5-32	
AT&T 2⅝s86	59	81¼	80⅛	80⅝	—1⅛
AT&T 2¾s82	32	75	72½	73½	—⅞
AT&T 2⅝s86	119	62	60	60⅛	—1⅛
AmesDSt 10s95	14	75½	75	75	
AMF 10s85	116	100¼	99½	100	—¼
Amfac cv5¼s94	63	62	60⅛	60⅞	—1⅛
Ampex cv5½s94	136	45½	43½	43½	—2½
Anheu 9.20s05	41	102¾	102½	102½	—1
Anheu 5.45s91	78	77¾	76¼	76¼	+1¼
Anheusr 4⅝s89	2	75	75	75	
ApcoOil 5¾s81	1	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	—⅛
ApcoOil cv5s88	438	80½	79	79⅜	—⅜
APL cv5¼s88	40	81	78	78	—3
AppalP 11¼s83	42	104⅝	103	103	—1
AppalP 11s82	63	104½	102½	102½	—1
AppalP 8⅝s76	102	101	100	100	
ArcoPip 8.7s31	313	101	99¼	99¼	—1
ArcoPip 8s82	93	97¼	96½	96⅝	—1⅛
Aristar 9½s89	58	76	73⅛	75	—4
ArizPSv 9.8s80	322	103	101¼	102¾	+ ¼
ArizPSv 9⅞s82	325	103	100	100⅞	—⅜
ArizPS 7.45s02	1	80	80	80	
Armco 8.25s75	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Armco 5.90s92	1	77	77	77	
Armco 4½s86	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	
Armco 4.35s84	28	74¼	74⅛	74¼	—2½
Armr 9⅞s2000	15	99¼	99	99	—¼
Armour 5s84	35	70¼	69½	69½	—⅜
ArmstrgCk 8s96	1	93	93	93	+1
ArmR cv4½s87	20	55	54¾	55	+1½
Asarco 9½s2000	15	99¾	98½	98⅝	—2½
Asarco 8.90s83	13	99½	99½	99½	—1¼
AshOil 8.8s2000	10	96	96	96	—½
AshldO 6.15s92	36	76	75⅛	75⅛	—⅜
AshlO cv4¾s93	61	63	60½	61	—1
AssoCp 9¼s90	3	94	94	94	+ ¼
AssoCp 8½s77	10	100½	100	100	—1
Assolnv 7⅞s88	5	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	—1⅞
Assolnv 5½s77	6	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ¼
Assolnv 5½s79	4	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅜
Assolnv 4⅞s83	11	63½	63¼	63½	+1⅛
Assolnv 4⅞s84	57	62½	61⅝	61⅝	—⅞
AtchT&SF 4s95	10	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
AticoM 6¾s82	35	45⅛	45	45	+1
AtRch 8⅝s2000	10	97	95⅛	95⅛	
AtlRich 7s76	47	99½	98½	99	—¾
All Rich 5⅜s97	3	72	72	72	—1½
ATO cv4⅜s87	23	52⅝	50½	50⅛	—2⅜
AvcoCp 7⅛s93	70	56½	55	55	—1½
AvcoC cv5½s93	156	46¼	44⅝	45⅞	—½
Avco Fin 11s90	5	102	102	102	—1
AvcoF 10⅛s82	15	103	101½	103	+1½
AvcoFin 9⅛s89	19	100	99⅝	99⅝	—⅜
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	104	100½	100	100⅛	—⅜
AvcoFin 7⅝s89	10	79½	79½	79½	
AvcoFin 6⅛s87	5	68½	68½	68½	
AveryPd 9⅛s81	15	102¼	102	102	+1¼
BaltGE 10⅛s83	6	109	107⅝	107⅝	—1⅛
BaltGE 10s82	82	106⅝	104¾	104⅞	—2⅛
BaltGE 4s93	20	55	51¼	51¼	—4¾
B&O 11s77	20	106	105½	106	
B&O cv4½s10f	7	55	55	55	—2⅝
B&O cv4½s10A	41	54⅝	54¼	54½	—⅛
B&O 4½s95	7	49½	48½	49½	+1
B&O 4s80	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	
BangP cv8¼s94	8	57¼	56	56	—1¼
Bk Cal cv6½s96	5	70	69⅞	70	—2
Bk NY cv6¼s94	70	91	89½	89½	—1¾
Bankam 8⅞s05	73	97	95⅛	96⅞	—⅜
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	217	114⅜	111¾	111½	—5¼
BaxLab cv4s87	5	220	220	220	—16
Beau cv4¼s90A	26	58	58	58	—1
Beaunt cv4¼s90	9	61	60	61	

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Becton cv5s89	60	80½	79	80	—1
Becton cv4¼s88	21	94	91	91	—2¼
Beech cv4¾s93	38	61	59	59	—2⅛
Belco cv4⅜s88	54	59⅞	57¼	57	—1
Belden cv8s90	11	90	88½	88½	—1½
BellTPa 9¾s14	129	104½	102¼	102¼	—¼
BellTPa 8¾s15	282	96½	95⅞	96½	
BellTPa 8⅝s06	134	96¾	95	95⅛	—⅜
BellTPa 7½s13	5	84½	84½	84½	—1
BellTPa 7⅛s12	10	81	79	79	—5
BellTPa 7s80	2	97	97	97	+ ⅛
BellTPa 6⅝s79	46	94¼	92½	92½	—2
Bendix 9⅛s81	41	103	100¼	102	—1
Bendix 6⅝s93	15	80½	80½	80½	—⅞
BenefCp 9¾s79	46	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	
BenefCp 8¼s78	67	102	98½	100	—1
BenefCp 8⅛s09	114	101	100⅛	100¼	—¼
BenefCp 7½s96	2	81	81	81	—2½
Benef 7.45s2000	15	80½	78	78	—2
BenefCp 6⅜s77	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	
Berkey cv5½s86	10	47	46½	46½	—½
Beth Stl 9s2000	29	100⅜	100	100	
BethStl 8.45s05	15	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅜
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	15	81½	81⅜	81⅜	—⅛
BethStl 5.40s92	90	75	73¾	73¾	—¾
BethStl 4½s90	5	65⅛	65	65	—1½
BethStl 3¼s80	2	80½	80½	80½	
BethStl 3s79	5	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¾
BlackD 8.45s85	14	99⅝	99	99	—½
BlackD cv4s92	2	259	259	259	+4
BobieB cv5¼s81	46	55⅛	55	55	
Borden 8½s04	10	92½	92½	92½	—1⅛
Borden 5⅜s97	10	74	74	74	+1
BorgWAc 9⅞s81	1	104	104	104	+ ½
viB&Me 6s70f	54	67⅛	65	65	—2
viBosM 4½s70f	10	25¼	25½	25½	—1⅝
BosEd 12¾s79	198	108½	107	107½	—1⅞
Braniff 11⅛s87	16	98½	98	99½	—½
Bran 5¾s86xw	9	63¼	63	63¼	+ ¼
BrkUnG 9¾s85	37	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	—⅜
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	9	92½	90½	90½	
BrkUnG 8¾s99	25	87½	87½	87½	—1
Brwnp 6⅛s78	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Bruns cv4¼s81	13	76⅝	76¼	76¼	—⅜
Budd cv5⅞s94	5	63	63	63	+ ½
BudgtCap 6s10	2	43	43	43	
Bulova cv6s90	19	59	58⅛	58⅛	—1⅛
Burl In cv5s91	135	80	79	80	+ ¼
BurlNo cv5¼s92	136	80⅞	77½	79	—1⅞
CabCabF 8½s81	136	57	55½	56⅛	—⅜
CaesrW 12⅛s90	83	81	78	80	+1½
CanPac 4sperp	60	44¼	44½	44¼	—½
CaroPwLt 7¾s	7	78½	79½	79½	+2½
CarTT 9⅛s2000	2	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
CaroTT 8.10s03	15	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
CarTT cv5¼s88	5	75	75	75	—⅛
Carrier 8⅛s96	10	83½	83½	83½	—1½
Carier cv5¼s89	18	65⅞	65	65⅞	+ ⅞
Cart H 7.95s82	5	89	89	89	—3⅛
Case 5½s90	3	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
CastCk cv5⅜s94	117	73⅛	72⅛	73	
CaterpT 8⅝s99	10	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—⅛
CaterpT 8⅞s82	43	100⅛	99	99	—1½
CatT cv5½s2000	359	105	104	104⅞	+ ⅞
CaterT 5.30s92	1	74	74	74	—2
CaterTr 5s77	5	94½	84¼	94½	—¾
Ceco cv4.75s88	3	62⅞	62	62	—1
Celanes cv4s90	19	55	54	54½	—¼
CenGa 4s95	19	43	43	43	
ViCRNJ 3¼s87f	21	20⅛	18¼	18¼	—4
CentTel 9¼s95	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	—⅛
CenTUt 8.1s96	7	85	85	85	+1
Champ cv4½s84	3	72	71½	72	+ ½
Chas B cv4⅞s93	107	70	67⅛	67⅝	—2
ChaseC 6.45s99	408	99	98⅝	98⅞	+ ⅛
Chas C cv6½s96	231	77	75⅞	76½	
ChseMtg 7⅞s78	164	59½	55	55	—4
ChscMtg 7⅞s83	269	38¾	37	37¼	—1¾
ChscM cv6½s96	94	32⅛	31	32	—1½
Chelse cv10s99	14	78	78	78	
Chelse cv5½s93	1	47	47	47	
Chemetrn 9s94	4	95	95	95	+ ¾
ChmNY 8.40s99	5	93½	93½	93½	—¾
ChmNY 6⅛s80	30	91⅛	91	91	—½
Ch NY cv5½s96	15	68	68	68	
ChmNY cv5s93	61	60	64½	65½	—1
ChesOh 4½s82	22	57	55	55	—2½
ChesOh 3⅝s96D	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
ChePoMd 8⅛s09	85	99	97⅛	99	
ChePoMd 7½s12	35	80	78½	78½	—5⅛
ChePoMd 6⅜s79	5	96	96	96	—⅛
ChPolVa 8⅜s09	121	95	92¾	93⅞	—2⅛
ChPolVa 6⅛s78	50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—⅞
ChPoWas 7¾s13	19	86	86	86	—1
ChPoWVa 9s15	8	98½	88½	98½	—1⅛
ChB&Q 4⅜s78	5	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	—3⅛
ChEIII 5s2054f	2	41½	41½	41½	—4
viChiErie 5s62f	21	25	23½	23½	—8½
ChilndL 4s83f	11	62	62	62	+ ½
CMStPP 5s55f	29	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
CMSP 4½s19f	5	21	21	21	—1
CMSP 4s94	20	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	—1⅜
ChiTH ref94	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
ChrisCft cv6s89	35	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¾
Chryslr 8⅞s95	130	74	73	73	—⅞
Chrysler 8s98	181	65¾	65	65⅛	—⅜
ChrysFin 9s76	213	99¾	98 7-32	99⅛	+9-16
ChryF 8.35s91	13	73¼	73	73	+1¾
ChryF 7.70s92	4	68	68	68	+1
ChryFin 7⅞s86	92	66½	63½	64½	—3½
ChryFin 7s79	120	85⅛	82⅛	84½	—⅞
CIT Fin 9½s95	92	101	99½	100	—1
CIT Fin 8.85s82	103	101½	99⅞	99⅞	—⅜
CIT Fin 7⅝s81	10	94⅝	94¼	94¾	+ ⅜
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	198	98	97¼	97¼	—¾
Citicorp 6.45s89	1271	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜	—⅛
Citicorp 6⅝s79	20	95	94	95	+1
Citicorp 6⅛s80	112	91½	90¼	91⅛	+ ⅝
Citicp cv5⅞s00	1015	98¾	95¾	97½	—1
CitsSvc 7.65s01	15	83⅝	81¼	81¼	—1⅜
CitiesSvc 7s78	15	97½	97	97	—½
CitSv 6⅜s99xw	25	75½	74¼	74¼	—1¼
CitiesSvc 6⅛s97	11	74	74	74	
Cities Svc 3s77	5	94	94	94	
Citylnv 8⅞s87	9	70	70	70	
Citylnv 8½s91	69	65	64½	64¾	—¾
Citylnvst 8s91	64	64	63	64	—¼
CityIn cv7½s90	43	72½	71¼	72½	+1
ClarkEq 9s82	45	101⅞	101½	101½	+ ½
ClrkECr 10½s79	39	106	103	106	
ClrkECr 8.8s76	25	101½	101	101	+ ¼
VJCCCS 4⅝s77	18	11¼	10¼	10½	—¾
ClevEl 9.85s10	76	102¼	101	101	—¾
ClevEl 9¼s09	24	100	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
ClevEl 8.85s83	40	102	101½	101½	—1⅛
ClevElll 8¾s05	20	93	93	93	—1⅝
ClevEl 8.65s80	10	101	101	101	—1⅜
ClevElll 8⅛s91	11	97	94¼	94¼	—¾
ClevElIll 3s88	4	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
ClevElll 2¾s85	3	57	51½	51½	—5¼
Cluett cv4¼s84	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
CMI In cv4⅝s92	198	38	37½	37⅝	—⅜
CNA Finl 8½s95	145	72¾	72	72	—¼
CoastStG 7⅞s91	9	74	73½	73½	—2⅛
ColonStr 8s96	7	77½	77½	77½	—1
ColuGas 9⅝s89	51	101	99½	99½	—1
ColuGas 9⅛s95	35	95⅞	93⅛	93⅛	—2⅞
ColumGas 9s94	25	95	95	85	
ColuGas 8¾s95	37	95	94	95	+1¾
ColuGas 8⅜s96	4	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	—⅝
ColGas 7½Mar	6	80	79¼	79¼	—3¾
ColuGas 7½s98	2	81½	81½	81½	
ColuGas 5⅜s85	3	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
ColumGas 5s82	4	79	79	79	—1⅞
ColuGas 4⅞s83	9	73¾	73¾	73¾	
ColuGas 3⅞s77	1	92	92	92	—1
ColPict cv5¼s94	12	55¾	55⅝	55⅝	—⅛
ColPict cv4⅜s87	15	59⅞	58⅝	59⅝	—⅝
ColuSOE 11s83	37	104⅞	103⅝	104⅞	—1½
ColuSOE 9¼s82	16	100	99	99⅞	—⅜
ColuSOE 8s76	8	99¾	99½	99¾	—¼
ColSOE 7⅝s80	18	91	91	91	
Colu SOE 7s79	10	92¼	92¼	92¼	+3
ColSOE 4½s87	15	59⅛	59	58	+ ⅜
ColwMt 8.20s80	34	47¼	44	44	—1
ComlCr 8¾s91	1	89½	89½	89½	+3½
ComlCr 8s81	4	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
ComlCr 7⅛s78	28	99	97¾	97¾	—1¼
ComlCr 7s79	18	93¼	92¼	92¼	—⅝
ComlCr 6⅞s77	130	98	96½	98	+ ½
ComlCr 6⅝s79	48	83½	91½	91½	—1¾
ComSo cv4½s91	33	65	65	65	
ComwEd 9s79	92	104½	101½	101½	—1½
ComwEd 8⅞s05	98	96	94¾	94¾	—1⅞
ComwEd 8⅝s80	10	102	101	101	—1
ComwEd 8s75	51	100⅛	99 29-32	99 29-32	
ComwEd 7¾s76	77	100	99½	100	+ ½
CmwEd 7⅝s03J	6	83	80	82	—1½
ComwEd 7⅛s78	4	94½	94½	94½	—1⅛
ComwEd 3s77	37	94	83	93¼	
ComwEd 3s78	4	88½	88½	88½	
ComEd 2¾s99	2	41	41	41	—4⅛
Com O cv4½s92	29	50¼	49¾	49¾	—1¼
CompSc cv6s94	82	49	48	48	
ConnM cv6¾s90	3	73½	73¼	73¼	
Conn M cv6s96	30	68¼	67½	68	—⅛
ConEd 9⅜s2000	95	79	77	79	+1⅜
ConEdis 9⅛s04	332	75⅝	73¼	74½	+ ¾
ConEd 8.40s03	100	71½	69¾	71	+1
ConEd 7.90s01	104	66⅞	65	65¾	—⅝
ConEd 7.90s02	30	66¾	65⅛	66⅝	+ ¾
ConEdis 7⅜s03	53	65	63	65	+ ¼
ConEdis 5s87	97	57¾	55⅛	56	—1½
ConEdis 5s87r	6	56	56	56	
ConEdis 5s90	8	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
ConEdis 4⅝s90	9	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4¾s91	15	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s93	186	48¾	46¾	46¾	—2¼
ConEdis 4⅞s91	118	50	49½	49	—2⅛
ConEd 4⅝s92V	55	48⅜	44⅛	46	—⅛
ConE 4⅝s92W	21	46½	43⅝	46	
ConEdis 4¼s86	55	53⅞	51½	51⅝	—2¼
ConEdis 4s88	50	49¼	49¼	49¼	
ConEdis 3⅜s86	3	58	58	58	+7
ConEdis 3⅜s82	4	63	63	63	
ConEdis 3⅞s84	9	54	54	54	
ConEdis 3⅜s85	6	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—⅜
ConEdis 3½s81	15	67½	63⅞	64⅝	—3⅜
ConEdis 3s79	6	80¾	80	80¾	+ ¾
ConEdis 3s81	8	66	64½	64½	—1½
ConEdis 2¾s82	57	59	57¾	59	+ ½
ConEdis 2⅝s77	19	89⅞	89¼	89¼	—½
ConNG 9¼s85	173	99¾	97½	98¼	—¾
ConNG 8⅝s99	58	92	91¾	92	—1⅛
ConNG 8⅞s96	5	93	93	93	
ConNG 7¾s94	10	86	85⅝	85⅝	
ConNG 7¾s96	5	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	—2⅛
ConNG 6⅛s92	15	74⅞	73⅛	74⅞	+1
ConNG 4⅞s82	6	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
ConNG 4⅝s86	12	71	71	71	
ConNG 4⅝s83	12	73½	73½	73½	
ConNG 4⅝s88	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
ConPw 11½s00	231	101⅜	99½	101⅜	—¼
ConPw 11⅞s94	10	104	100½	102¾	—1¼
ConPw 11¼s82	189	105½	103	103⅝	—1⅛
ConPw 9¾s80	475	100⅛	99¾	100	—⅛
ConPw 8⅜s76	114	100½	100	100½	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	35	83	78	78	—4⅜
ConP 7⅝s02Jun	2	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+1⅞
ConP 7⅝s02Oct	1	73	73	73	—⅜
ConPw 6⅝s98	24	66½	65	65½	—1
ConPw 6⅝s88	1	66	66	66	+ ½
ConPw 5⅝s96	61	61	58	58	—1⅞
ConPw 4⅝s89	4	63	59	63	—2
ConPw 4⅝s90	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
ConPw 2⅞s75	28	99½	99¼	99½	+ ½
ConAir cv3½s92	35	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	—1⅞
ContCan 8½s90	19	100	97	100	+2½
ContCan 5⅛s85	10	77	77	77	+ ½
ContIllCp 10s89	237	100	99⅜	99⅜	—¼
ContIllCp 6⅜s79	46	93⅞	82⅞	92⅞	—⅛
ContIIRlt 7⅝s79	87	55⅛	54	54	+1¼
ContOil 9⅛s99	21	102	101	101	—½
ContOil 7⅝s99	2	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—⅞
ContOil 3s84	15	66	66	66	+1½
ContTCal 10s82	10	102	102	102	—¼
ContTel 10½s80	154	103½	101	103	—⅛
ContDat 5⅛s87	6	63¼	63¾	63¾	
CoopL cv7½s91	7	55½	58	58½	+ ½
CoopL cv4½s92	16	37	37	37	
CopwStl cv5s79	26	106	106	106	+4⅝
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	54	75	74¼	75	+ ¼
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	4	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
CorngG 8.65s80	10	101½	101¼	101¼	—¼
Crane Co 7s93	56	75⅝	75½	75⅝	+1⅛
Crane Co 7s94	48	74	71½	71½	—3⅛
Crane cv5s93	10	185	185	185	+3
CreditF 10¼s81	26	100½	100	100	—1
CreditFin 8s72	10	68½	66	66	—4
CrockN 10s94	282	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
CrocN cv5¾s96	117	75½	74	75	+ ¾
CrwnCk 4⅜s88	25	69¼	67⅞	69⅛	—2⅛
CrwnZ 8⅝s2000	12	87½	97¼	97¼	—¼
CyprusM 8⅝s85	5	98¾	98¾	98¾	—1½
Dart In 7⅛s96	5	81	81	81	—½
Dartin cv4¾s97	176	81¾	77½	78½	—2
Dayco cv6¼s96	13	64½	64	64½	+ ½
Dayco cv6s94	21	57¼	57	57	
DaytPL 10¼s81	62	105	103	103	—¼
DaytPL 3¼s82	1	69	69	69	
Deere 8.45s2000	10	94	94	94	—5
DeereCo 7.9s87	14	97	96⅞	97	—2⅛
DeereCo 4½s83	98	76⅝	75½	75½	—1½
DeereCo 3⅛s77	20	91⅜	91¼	91¼	—¼
DeereCr 8¾s75	35	100	100	100	
DeereCr 8⅞s82	104	101	89½	101	+ ½
v|DelLW 5s85f	1	9	9	9	
v|DLW inc93f	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	—1¼
v|DLW 4s-6s42f	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
DelmPL 6⅝s97	14	67	67	67	+2
DelMo cv5⅞s94	15	76½	76⅛	76½	+1½
DetEd 12⅝s82	97	111	110	110	—1½
DetEd 12⅞s79	23	111	110	110⅛	—⅜
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	19	88⅝	87	87	—1
DetE 9.15s2000	33	83	80¾	80¾	—2¼
Det Edis 9s99	31	82	81½	81¾	—⅛
DetE 8.15s2000	16	72½	72	72	—2½
DetEdis 8⅛s01	5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—2⅛
DetEdis 7⅛s03	65	68	65½	67	—1
DetEdis 7⅜s01	3	64	64	64	—3
DetEdis 7s76	56	98¾	98	98½	—¼
DetEd 6.40s98	41	58½	58	58	—½
DetEdis 6s96	46	59	58	58	—1
DetEd 3⅞s76	29	83¾	93⅛	93½	—1
DiamSha 7⅞s94	5	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅝
DiGior cv5¾s93	3	60	60	60	+2⅞
Dilingh cv9⅞s99	32	100	98½	99	—1¼
Dilingh cv5½s94	10	57	55⅛	55⅛	—1½
Diverin 9⅞s91	60	62	60	62	+2
Dow 8.90s2000	30	99¼	98⅝	99	—⅝
Dow 8⅞s2000	16	99⅞	97½	98⅞	—1⅛
DowCh 8⅛s05	5	97	97	97	—¼
DowCh 7.75s99	5	86	86	86	—4
DowCh 7⅝s03	19	88⅛	88	88	+1⅜
DowCh 6.70s98	10	80	80	80	—2½
DowCh 4.35s88	6	74	74	74	—2⅛
DPF cv5½s87	12	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	
Dressr 9⅝s2000	5	100	100	100	—1⅛
Dresser 9⅝s95	16	99	93⅞	99	—1
Dresser 8.65s85	30	100⅜	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
duPont 8.45s04	197	97½	95	95¼	—2⅝
duPont 8s81	739	99⅜	97¾	98½	—1½
DukePw 13s79	291	110⅞	110	110⅛	—1⅛
DukePw 9¾s04	275	98⅛	96	96⅛	—1¼
DukePw 9½s05	74	96	94¼	95	—1⅝
DukePw 8⅞s03	12	85	83	83	
DukePw 7¾s02	20	81	80½	80¼	—⅞
DuukePw 7¾s03	26	80⅛	79	79	—1½
DukePw 7⅝s01	9	77⅞	77½	77½	—1½
DukeP 6.85s78	12	93½	89½	89½	—4½
Duplan cv5½s94	32	33½	32½	32⅝	—⅜
DuqLt 8¾s2000	42	95	93½	93¾	+ ¼
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	5	101	101	101	—½
DuqsnLt 4½s89	10	57½	57½	57½	—1½
DuqsnLt 3¾s88	2	57½	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	17	91½	91	91	+ ¼
DuqsnLt 2¾s80	30	76	75	76	+ ¾
E Syst cv4½s92	116	58¾	55	55	—5
East AL cv5s92	55	39	38⅛	38⅛	—⅝
East A cv4¾s93	117	38½	37⅝	37⅝	—⅞
ElPa cv6½s95A	67	94	92	92	—2
ElPaso cv6¼s95	6	95¼	95	95	—2½
ElPas cv6s93A	90	71	70	70	—½
ElPaso cv6s93	15	70½	70	70½	—½
Enslhd cv5¼s97	18	87	86	86⅛	—1¾
Equit Gas 9s96	30	88	87	87	—3
viErie 5s2020f	25	7⅝	6½	6⅞	+ ½
viErie 4½s15f	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	—⅝
viErie 3⅛s90f	31	16½	15	16½	+ ¼
viErie 3½s2000f	25	16½	15	16	
Essex cv5⅜s96	20	101½	101½	101½	—½
Esterl cv5½s95	12	57½	57¼	57¼	
Evans cv6½s94	95	52	51	51	—1½
Exxon 6½s98	164	81¼	79⅞	79⅞	—1⅝
Exxon 6s97	91	75½	75	75	—2
ExxnPipe 9s04	207	101	98⅞	99½	—2½
Fairch cv4⅜s92	49	47½	44½	47	+1
FamilyFin 5s81	7	59	59	59	+1
Farah cv5s94	8	53	53	53	—1
Fedders 8⅞s94	59	65½	64	65½	+1½
Fedders cv5s96	55	41⅛	41	41½	
FdNMt cv4⅝s96	562	77⅜	73	73⅞	—5⅝
FdPac cv5½s87	10	120	120	120	—4
FedDStr 7½s02	20	88	88	88	+ ¼
Flbrbd cv6¾s98	11	75½	75½	75½	
Finan 10¼s90	16	100⅞	100¼	100¼	—½
Firestne 9¼s04	15	101⅞	101	101	—¾
Firestne 8½s83	53	99½	99½	99½	—2
Firestne 3¼s77	1	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
FstBkSys 6⅞s79	91	93¼	92½	92½	—1
FstIntBn 9⅞s99	15	101½	101½	101½	
FstIntBnc 9s83	100	101¾	100½	100½	—½
FstNOr 7⅞s78	25	98	98	98	
FstNBos 8⅞s83	61	99	96⅛	96⅛	—1⅝
FstNBos 7.6s81	57	94½	93½	93½	—2½
FstNBos 6⅝s90	50	92½	92	92	
FstNStB 7.2s79	4	92⅝	92	92½	—½
FstPen cv7s93	59	62	60	62	+ ¼
FstSec 10½s99	55	101½	101	101	—1½
FstSecur 7s79	5	94	94	94	+ ¾
FstUnR cv7s91	3	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—2⅛
FWisNB 6.8s80	10	88⅛	88	88	—1
Fischb cv4⅜s97	5	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	—3⅞
FishFd cv6½s94	49	81	81	81	
FlexiV cv4⅝s97	20	59	58½	58½	—⅝
FlaPLt 10¼s81	218	104½	103½	104	—½
FlaPLt 9½s84	122	100⅛	99¾	100½	—½
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	257	101¼	99	99	—2½
FlaPwLt 8⅞s80	21	100½	100	100	—½
FlyTiger 7s80	2	92	92	92	+2⅝
FMC cv4¼s92	58	59½	58½	58½	—1½
FoodFair 8⅞s96	6	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
FoodFair 4s79	43	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝	+1⅛
Ford Mt 9¼s94	20	102¼	101	101	—1
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	25	96	95	95	—1
FordMt 7.40s80	50	97½	96	97	—½
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	90	99¼	98	98½	—⅛
FordMI 6⅛s79	26	94¼	92½	94¼	—⅜
FordCrd 9⅛s81	5	104	104	104	
FordCrd 9⅛s95	6	100	100	100	
FrdC 8⅞s90No	25	97	96	96	—2
FordCrd 8.7s99	5	90	90	90	—2
FordCrd 8⅜s93	731	100	97	99⅞	—⅜
FordCrd 8⅛s91	12	89	89	89	—3
FordCrd 8⅝s76	101	100¾	100	100¼	—½
FordCrd 8⅝s82	22	98⅛	96⅜	97	—1⅛
FordCrd 7⅞s93	15	87	87	87	—1
FordCrd 7½s91	61	86	81	82	—3
FordCrd 7¼s79	14	93⅝	93½	93⅝	—2⅞
FordCrd 7s80	17	95	92¼	92¾	—4⅞
FordCrd 6⅞s78	36	96	96	96	
FordCr cv4⅞s98	112	67½	66¼	66¼	—2¼
FordCr cv4⅞s96	102	62⅝	61½	61½	—1½
FoMcK cv6s94	9	69¾	69½	69½	—½
Fruehauf 6s87	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—⅝
Fruehf cv5½s94	31	58	57	57⅝	—⅜
FruehF 9.35s83	26	100	99¾	99¾	—⅛
FruehF 7.60s84	5	83	83	83	—3⅛
FruehF 7.50s78	12	96½	96½	96½	
FruehFin 7s79	5	92	92	92	—1⅛
Fuqua 9⅛s98	30	70⅛	68	69	+1
Fuqueind 7s88	7	60	58¾	58¾	+ ½
GACCp cv5⅞s94	356	27	20	20	—7
GAC PCr 12s75	339	90½	82	82	—8⅛
GAC PCr 11s77	406	71	59¾	59¼	—12¼
GnATr cv5⅞s99	27	72½	71⅞	72	—½
GenElec 8½s04	34	99	98	98	—3⅛
GenElec 7½s96	20	91½	91	91	—2
GenElec 6¾s79	22	94⅝	93½	93⅞	+ ⅜
GenElec 5.3s92	50	76	74½	75	—2
GenElec 3½s76	31	97 17-32	97⅛	97 17-32	+17-32
GnElCr 8⅞s82	41	103	101⅞	103	+1⅛
GnElCr 8.65s84	33	100⅝	99½	99½	—2
GnElCr 8.6s85	121	99¾	99	99⅛	—⅝
GnElCr 8½s76	70	100½	100⅛	100½	+ ⅛
GnElCr 8.4s81	147	101¼	99⅝	99⅝	—1
GnElCr 7¼s78	12	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
GenElCre 7s80	10	94	93	93	—1¼
GnElCr 7s79	33	96	93½	93½	—4
GnElCr 6⅝s77	5	97¼	97¼	97¼	
GenFds 8⅞s90	76	101½	100	100	—1½
GenFds 7⅛s84	23	95½	95½	95½	—2
GenFds 3⅝s76	15	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
G Host cv11s38	124	97	95	96¼	—⅜
GenHost 7s94	74	57	56	56	+ ½
G Host cv5s38	9	55½	55½	55½	—⅛
GenInst cv5s92	58	55⅞	55	55	—⅞
GenMill 8⅞s76	7	98	98	98	—⅜
GMotAc 8⅞s99	99	99⅛	97⅛	99⅝	+ ⅜
GMotAc 8¾s77	114	102¾	101	102¼	+1¼
GMotAc 8.7s80	138	100⅝	100	100⅝	—¼
GnMotAcc 8s93	78	93	90½	90½	—2
GMotA 7.85s98	28	90⅛	88	90⅛	—⅝
GMotAc 7¾s94	35	88½	87	87	—¾
GMotAc 7⅛s95	28	84⅛	82⅛	82⅛	—⅜
GMot Ac7⅛s90	45	83¾	83	83	—1
GMotAc 6⅛s88	38	81	78	78	—2⅞
GnMotAcc 5s77	98	95½	94	95	+ ½
GnMotAcc 5s80	82	84¾	84⅛	85	—¾
GMotAcc 5s81	31	84½	84⅛	84½	
GnMotAcc 5s81	67	84	83½	84	—1⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	25	70	70	70	—2¼
GMotAc 4⅝s82	35	80	78½	79¼	+ ¾
GMotAc 4⅝s83	36	77¼	77¼	77¼	—2
GMotAc 4⅝s86	42	71½	70½	70½	—1
GnMotAcc 4⅜s79	77	87⅛	86	86¼	—⅝
GMotAc 3⅝s75	51	99 7-16	99 7-16	99 7-16	+1-32
GMotCp 8⅝s05	36	98	97½	97⅝	—½
GMtCp 8.05s85	148	98⅛	97	97⅝	—1⅛
GMotCp 3¼s79	20	86¼	86⅜	86⅜	—⅜
GenPU 10¼s30	23	105	103	104¼	+1¼
GTCal 9¾s2000	68	100½	100	100	
GenT El 9⅞s95	105	100½	99⅛	100	
GenT El 9⅞s99	19	98⅝	98	98	—1¼
GenT El 8⅞s76	85	101	100	100¼	—¾
GenT El 6⅝s91	20	79	79	79	
GnTlEl cv6¼s96	265	76½	73	73½	—2½
GnTlEl cv5s92	126	64½	61½	61½	—3
GenTel cv4s90	117	59	57½	57½	—1½
Genesco 9¼s76	59	96	95⅝	95⅝	—⅜
G Pc cv6¼s2000	279	108¼	105	105	—3⅝
GaPac cv5¾s94	295	106⅜	101½	101½	—⅛
GaPac cv5¼s96	309	97½	95½	96	—2
GaPow 11s79	655	102⅝	101⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
GaPow 8⅞s2000	33	81	78	78	—3
GaPow 8⅝s04	263	78½	76¼	78	+1⅞
GaPow 8⅝s2001	23	75¼	74	75¼	+ ¾
GaPow 7⅝s2001	14	72	71	72	+2
GaPw 7½s02De	5	70⅛	68½	68½	—2⅝
GaPw 7½s02Jly	20	69	68	69	
GaPow 7⅛s2001	7	70	70	70	—⅞
Giddl cv4⅝s87	32	55	54½	54½	
Goodrch 9⅝s82	135	101¾	100⅝	101¼	—⅞
Goodrch 8⅝s94	8	85	85	85	—¾
Goodrich 7s97	42	71¼	71	71	—3
Goodrch 4⅝s85	11	69½	69⅛	69⅛	—⅜
Goodyr 8.60s95	44	95½	93	93	—1
Goodyr 7.35s97	25	81½	81⅛	81½	—1½
GordnJ cv5s88	6	70½	70¼	70¼	
Grace cv6½s96	172	96	94¼	95	—½
Grace cv4¼s90	33	63	62	62	—1
Granit cv4⅝s94	16	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
Grant 4⅝s87	25	39	39⅛	38⅛	
Grant cv4⅝s96	230	25¾	25	26¼	—⅜
GtNoN cv4¼s91	11	81½	81⅛	81½	—1½
GtNoRy 4½s76	6	95½	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
GtNR 2⅝s2010	6	31	31	31	
GtWstUnft 6s87	1	62	62	62	—1
GGiant cv4⅝s92	6	59	58⅛	58⅛	—2⅝
Greyh cv6½s90	59	83½	80	80	—3
Grolier 9¼s91	103	56½	53	54	—2
Grolier cv4¼s87	30	35	34⅝	35	
Grumm cv4s99	27	96	94¾	95¼	+ ¼
Grum cv4¼s92	70	56	52½	52⅞	—3⅛
GuardMt 7½s79	199	34¾	30½	32	—2
GulfMO 5s56f	11	42	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
GulfMO 4s44B	1	34	34	34	—1¼
Gulf MO 3⅜s80	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
GulfOil 8½s95	25	97¼	97	97	
GulfWn 7s03A	58	64	62⅝	62⅝	—2⅛
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	95	64½	63	64½	+1¼
GulfWrInd 6s88	101	68	65⅛	65⅛	—1⅞
GlfWn cv5⅝s93	442	79	75½	76	—2
GlfWn cv5½s87	121	98	92¼	92¼	—5¾
GlfW cv5¼s87A	129	97¾	93½	93½	—4½
Hallibr 9¼s2000	30	103	103	103	+1
Hallibrtn 8¼s81	130	99¾	98½	99	—¾
Hallibrt 7.95s95	25	91½	91½	91½	—1
HamPa cv5s94	1	64	64	64	+4
Harris 7.20s80	14	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	
HeinzHJ 7¾s97	16	84½	84½	84½	+1½
HellerW 9¼s91	7	90	90	90	—1¼
HellerW 7⅞s92	2	76½	76½	76½	
HellerW 7⅝s93	9	76½	76½	76½	
Hercules 8⅝s83	46	101	100¼	100⅝	—⅜
Hercln cv6½s99	265	105	102½	102½	—2½
Heublein 8⅝s85	5	98¼	98¼	98¼	
Heubln cv4½s97	162	75	70⅝	72½	—3
HillsSp cv5½s88	1	44	44	44	
HilmH cv5½s95	53	70⅝	68	68	—2⅝
HoernW cv5⅝s94	27	83½	82	82	—1
Holinn 9½s95xw	14	92⅛	90½	92⅛	+1⅝
Honywl 5.60s92	8	71¼	71¼	71¼	—½
HonyF 9.65s81	36	102	101	101	—1
HonywFin 7s78	2	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼
HospAffil 10s59	8	77	75	77	—½
HostInt cv5¼s94	28	57½	57	57½	+ ½
HousF 10.4s81	17	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅜
HouseFin 9s76	152	102	101⅛	101⅛	—⅜
HouseFin 5s82	53	78	77⅛	77⅛	—4⅛
HousFin 4⅝s81	5	81	81	81	
HouseFin 4s78	29	85⅞	88⅜	83⅞	—⅛
HousLt cv5⅛s85	9	81	80	81	+1
HouNG 8.85s75	22	100½	100⅛	100⅛	—⅜
Howmt cv4½s92	16	63¼	63¼	63¼	—½
Human cv6s89	13	63	66	66	—2
ICI NA 9.05s95	7	97½	97⅝	97⅝	—1⅞
IllBelTel 8s04	130	92½	89	90¼	—2⅞
IllBell 7⅝s2006	32	86⅛	83½	83½	—5⅛
Ill BelT 2⅝s87	2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
IllCenG 11¼s99	6	103⅛	103	103	+ ½
IllPow 7⅝s03	15	77½	79½	79½	—1⅛
IllPow 7.60s01	5	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+2½
IndBellT 10s14	34	106¼	105¾	105¾	—½
IndBellT 8⅛s11	51	90	87⅜	87⅜	—2¼
IndMich 10¼s82	63	102	101	101½	
IndMich 6⅛s78	14	95	92½	92½	—2½
IndNatl 7.40s81	14	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	—⅜
InlandSt 8⅜s95	15	98½	93⅛	93⅛	—⅞
InlandSt 4⅝s89	14	69¼	65	69¼	+4¼
InlandSt 4⅜s87	2	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅜
Inslico cv9⅞s99	10	96	96	96	+ ½
Instlinv 7⅞s80	10	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅛
IntHarv 9s04	51	98	97	98	+ ½
IntHar 4.80s91	12	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
InHarv 4⅝s88	13	67⅝	63⅝	63⅝	—⅝
InHarC 9.35s82	50	101½	101	101	—½
IntHarCr 8⅞s81	87	100⅝	99½	100	—1½
IntHarCr 8⅞s80	13	90	89⅞	90	—4
IntHarCr 8⅛s94	10	77⅝	77¼	77¼	+2¾
IntHarCr 7s77	24	97⅛	96	96	—3
IntHarC 4¾s81	11	80⅛	80	80	—⅛
IntHarC 4⅜s79	6	86	86	86	
IntMin cv4s91	95	98	94	97	
Int Pap 8.85s95	77	99½	98	98	—2
IntPap cv4¼s96	80	64½	61	61	—3½
IntTT 11s82	82	105½	103½	105½	—1½
IntTT 10s2000	97	101½	100	101⅛	—½
IntTT 8.90s83	99	101	99½	100½	—½
IntTT 8⅛s82	20	92¼	92	92	—2
IntTT 8⅝s2000	477	102¼	100	100	—2¼
IntTT 8.30s75	5	100	100	100	
JacoH cv5½s99	5	55	55	55	
ItelCp cv8s96	97	75	70⅛	71	—6⅞
ItelCp cv7s95	92	66	64	64½	—½
JimWalt 8s78	2	82	82	82	+1
JimW cv5⅝s91	75	101	93¼	93½	—5½
JoneLau 9⅞s95	5	98¼	98¼	98¼	
KaneMil 9½s90	20	87⅛	85	85	
KenlyCen 4s87	1	58	58	58	+1½
KenPw 7⅛s80	5	90½	90¼	90½	—2½
KerrMcG 8s83	116	98½	97	97⅛	—1⅛
KimbCl 5⅞s91	25	76⅛	76⅝	76⅝	—1¾
KimbCl 5⅞s92	3	75½	75¼	75½	+ ½
Kirsch cv6s95	17	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
Kraftco 8⅞s04	45	96¼	92½	94½	—2½
Kraftco 6⅞s76	5	88½	88½	88½	
Kresge cv6s99	201	106½	104	104	—1⅝
Kroger 9⅞s83	62	104	102	102½	—1½
Kroger 9s95	13	94	93⅛	93⅞	—⅛
viLSMS 3⅞s77f	25	15⅝	15	15	—⅞
viLSM 3½s97r	37	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
LearSleg 10s04	21	85⅛	85	85	+1
viLVHT 5s84f	23	18	18	18	
viLehVa 4½s74f	2	18	18	18	
viLehV 5s F03f	7	10½	10½	10½	+ ¾
viLeV 4½s E03f	22	10	9¾	10	+2½
vrLehV 4s A03f	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
viLehVT 5⅞s79f	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
Litton 8⅞s75	108	96½	94⅞	95⅞	
Litton cv3½s87	10	42½	42½	42½	
LMI Inv 6⅞s82	39	35	33½	33½	+ ½
Lockh cv4½s92	443	41½	37⅝	38	—5
Loews 6⅝s93	104	62¼	61½	61½	—1½
LomN cv5½s91	88	58	56½	56½	—1¼
LonSG 10⅝s2000	6	105	104	104	
Lone SG 9⅛s95	9	101⅛	101	101⅛	—2⅛
LoneSG 8.95s99	5	91	91	91	—4½
LonSIn cv5½s93	45	73⅛	72¼	73½	+ ½
LongIsLt 9½s82	10	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	—⅜
LongIsLt 9⅛s83	243	102	99⅞	102	+1⅝
LongILt 8½s75	25	99 13-16	99 13-16	99 13-16	
LongILt 3⅝s76	15	94¼	94¼	94¼	—1
Lorillrd 6⅜s93	2	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
Lorillrd 3⅞s78	7	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	+3⅝
LouN 3⅝s2033	1	50	50	50	
Lowenst 8½s96	3	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	—4½
LTV Cp 7½s77	190	131	127	127½	—6⅛
LTV Cp 5s88	170	48	45⅝	45⅞	—1
LucS cv6¼s2000	124	103	102	102¾	—½
LykY 11s2000	28	92	91	92	+ ½
LykY 7½s94old	301	66½	64¼	64½	—2½
Lyk 7½s94new	81	65⅛	64½	65½	—½
MackF 9⅞s90	47	96½	95½	96⅞	+1
MackF 8⅛s77	21	99¼	98½	99¼	
MackT 7⅞s97	1	77½	77½	77½	+1¼
Mac KT5⅛s91	8	82½	79	82½	+3½
MacyCr 8s82	7	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ½
MacyCr 4⅝s81	5	76¼	76¼	76¼	—1⅛
Macy cv4¼s90	6	73⅝	72	72	—1⅞
MaineC 5⅛s78	2	82	82	82	
MeYnkP 8⅞s02	14	83⅝	83	83⅜	—1⅛
MfrsHan 8⅛s87	175	100	98½	98¾	—1
MfrsHan 8⅛s04	12	88	87¾	88	—1
MfrsHTr 8⅛s85	37	103⅝	100	103⅛	+ ⅝
MarO 8½s2000	21	95½	91⅛	91⅛	—4⅝
MaraOil 4⅝s87	5	72⅛	70	72⅛	+2⅛
Marcor 6½s88	79	74½	73	74	—1
Marcor cv5s96	87	73⅞	72¾	73¼	—¾
MarMid 7⅝s03	2	79½	79½	79½	+1
MartM cv6s94	85	75¼	74	74	—1½
MdCup cv5⅝s84	14	61⅝	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
Mass El 8⅛s75	3	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—⅛
MassM cv6⅝s90	3	62	60⅝	62	—9
MassM cv5½s91	15	65½	62	62½	+ ½
MayDStCr 9s89	6	94½	94¼	94¼	—½
MayDCr 8⅝s76	15	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ½
McCror 7¾s95	261	40	39	40	
McCror 7⅞s97	32	32⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ½
McCror 7⅛s94	12	38½	38⅛	38¼	—½
McCror 7⅛s94n	5	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
McCro cv6⅛s92	1	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	+ ¼
McCror 5⅝s75	95	90½	90	90	
McDonald 9s85	10	100	100	100	—½
McDD cv4⅝s91	27	59	58	58⅝	—2⅞
McGHl cv3⅞s92	6	52½	52½	52½	
Mellon 10s89	223	101⅞	101⅛	101½	
Mellon 7.8s82	27	96⅝	95	96⅝	+1½
MelvS cv4⅞s96	13	73½	72	72	—1⅝
Merck 7⅞s85	100	97⅝	95⅛	96	—1⅜
MGM 10s93	8	81	80	80	—1½
MGM 10s74	25	80	79	79	—1
MGM cv5s93	20	86	84	84	—6
MGIC 8¾s88	88	78	76¾	76¼	—3¾
MGIC cv5s93	55	52	50½	52	+1½
MichBT 7⅜s11	20	86	86	86	
MichBT 7s2012	3	83	83	83	+3
MichBT 6⅜s78	7	96⅛	95	95	+ ¾
MichBT 3⅛s88	5	56	56	56	+1⅛
MichCG 10⅞s95	5	100	100	100	
MichCGs 8½s93	1	81	81	81	
MichWI 10⅝s95	10	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	—⅞
Mich Wis 8⅝s93	5	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	—½
Micrdt 10s2000	54	83	82½	82½	—1⅞
MidldMtg 8s80	31	45¼	45½	45¼	—½
MilLab cv5⅞s94	37	65¼	65⅛	65¼	+ ¼
MSPSSM 4s91	1	42	42	42	
MinMM 8.35s05	31	101	100⅝	100⅝	+ ½
MinMM 8.20s85	100	100	98	99⅝	—1⅝
MissRvCp 8s74	33	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
MisRCp cv8s95	139	103⅛	101½	101½	—1⅞
MoKanT 4s90	10	35⅛	35	35	—¾
McPac 5s2045f	85	45	42⅛	43	+ ½
MoP 5¾s2020f	6	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ¼
MoP 4¾s2030f	63	42¼	41⅛	41⅛	
MoPac 4¼s90	40	56⅛	55	55	—1½
MoPa 4¼s2005	75	44	42¾	42¾	—1½
MobilOil 7⅝s01	28	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	—2⅝
MohkD cv5½s94	432	25½	23⅝	25½	+1½
Monsrm 10⅞s75	20	100	99⅞	99⅞	—5-32
Monogrm 10s99	1	81	81	81	
onsa 9⅝s2000	52	101	100	100	—1
Monsa 8½s2000	55	97	93½	93½	—2½
MonsanCo 8s85	118	98	96	96	—2½
MonWd 4⅞s90	8	69⅛	69	69	+ ½
MtWdCr 9½s83	17	101	101	101	
MtWdCr 9¼s90	13	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	
MtWdCr 9s87	35	95	93	93	—3
MtWdCr 6½s87	10	75½	76½	76½	—½
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	4	81¼	81¼	81¼	
MtWdCr 4⅜s81	21	77	77	77	
MonyM cv7s0	8	75¾	75⅝	75⅝	—⅛
Morgn cv4⅞s98	198	87	86	85½	—¾
viMoE 3½s2000f	53	15	14	14	
MtStTT 9¾s12	147	104	102½	103½	—1
MtSt TT 9s2010	107	99½	98½	99	—1½
MtSt TT 7⅞s13	45	86¼	85¼	85¼	—1¾
MtStTT 6⅞s77	5	95½	96	96	—1
NatBisc 6⅝s87	2	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅝
NatCan cv5s93	13	60⅝	60	60⅝	+ ⅝
NatCash 7.7s94	13	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅜
NCashR cv6s95	115	75	73½	74	—1
NatCash 5.6s91	5	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	
NatCash 4⅝s85	4	71½	71½	71½	—1
NClyL cv5½s88	23	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
NatDairy 3⅛s76	10	96½	96½	96½	
Nat Dist 5s83	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
NDist cv4⅜s92	33	69	67⅛	67⅛	—⅞
NFuelG 12⅛s83	12	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	+1⅝
NFuelGs 9s84	52	99½	99	99½	+ ⅛
NFuelG 8⅝s75	3	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	—⅛
NHom cv4⅝s96	124	32	31	31	
Natind 10s99	9	80	79½	80	
Natind cv5⅝s88	33	55	54½	55	
N RurUt 13⅛s81	10	104	104	104	—½
N RuUr 8.95s95	62	99¾	98⅛	98½	—1½
Nat Steel 8s95	5	92	92	92	+1½
Nat Tea 3⅛s80	11	65	64½	64½	—1½
NatrlGas 6⅞s80	6	88	88	88	
NCNB 8⅝s99	25	83	82	82	—½
NCR 9⅝s2000	57	101⅞	100⅛	100⅛	—⅞
NCR Cp 9s85	43	100⅛	99	100⅛	+ ½
NEngTT 9½s10	1007	100½	97	99½	—1
NEngTT 9s09	114	93½	92	92	—1
NEngTT 8.2s04	40	89⅛	87½	87½	—1⅞
NEngTT 8¼s03	10	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	—2⅛
NEngTT 7⅝s07	51	80½	79	79⅝	—1⅞
NEngTT 6⅞s79	32	94	92¾	92¾	—2¼
Newhall cv6s95	32	70	70	70	+ ½
NJ BellT 9.35s	89	102½	100⅞	100⅞	
NJ Bell 7⅝s13	91	88	87	87⅛	—1½
NJ Bell 7⅜s12	46	82	80	80	—1⅛
NJ Bell 7¼s11	20	82⅝	78½	79½	—4⅛
NYBkSv 10s81	173	102½	101½	101⅜	—⅛
viNYCen 6s90f	10	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	—1⅛
viNYC 5s2013f	117	6⅝	5½	5½	—1½
viNYC 4½s2013f	94	6	5	5½	—1½
viNYCen 4s98f	30	7	6⅛	6½	—⅜
viNYCn 4s98r	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
viNYCH 3⅞s97f	23	17½	17	17	—1⅝
viNYCL 3½s98r	1	9½	9½	9½	
viNYMC 3½s9f	5	26½	26½	26½	
NYConn 2⅞s75f	30	27½	25½	25	—3
viNYLW 4½s73f	14	13½	10	10	—2⅝
viNYNH 4⅞s22f	1	2	2	2	—½
viNYNH 4s07f	2	9½	9	9½	—⅛
NYSEG 10.6s82	10	104¼	104⅛	104¼	
NYS EG 7⅝s01	3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅝
NY Sus 4s2004	1	68	68	68	+5
NYTel 9⅝s2010	158	101¼	99½	100⅝	—1
NY Tel 9s14	150	99¾	97	97	—3
NYTel 8⅞s2015	109	97	95	97	—1¼
NYTel 8.35s12	71	93	89⅛	89⅞	—2⅞
NYTel 8s2008	38	89⅞	87½	87½	—2⅝
NY Tel 8s83	176	98½	97½	97½	—1⅛
NYTel 7⅜s2006	31	85⅛	84	84	—2
NYTel 7⅜s2017	24	82	82	82	—2⅛
NYTel 4⅛s91	15	64⅝	64	64	—½
NYTel 4⅛s93	2	58½	58½	58½	
NYTel 3⅝s96	1	48	48	48	
NYTel 3s89	10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
NYTel 2¾s82	10	72½	71	71	
NiagM 10.6s81	112	110¼	109⅝	110	
NiagM 10.2s05	72	97	96¼	96⅞	
NiagMP 8⅞s87	7	65½	65½	65½	
NiagMP 3⅜s83	3	69	69	69	
NL Ind 9⅝s2000	11	98¼	98⅛	98¼	
NorW 4.85s2015	1	50½	50½	50½	
Norfk&Wn 4s96	1	50	50	50	
NorlinMus 9s86	27	76	73	73	
NoAmlg 5⅞s79	65	69	64⅝	66	
viNorCen 5s74	20	29¼	26	26	
NorIIG 8⅜s76	45	100½	100½	100½	
NorIIG 8⅝s83	63	100⅛	99¾	99¾	
NorNG 9⅝s90	4	100	100	100	
NorNGs 9s85	60	101¼	100	100	
Nor Nat G 8s91	45	90½			
NorPac 4s97		51⅝	51½	51⅝	
NorPac 3s2047	31	33⅛	31½	32	
NoPac 3s2047r	107	31⅝	30	31	
NSP Wis 4⅝s87	3	65	65	65	
Northp cv4½s87	1	65	65	65	
Nwstind 7½s94	26	77½	76	76	
NwnBell 10s14	150	106½	105	105¾	
NwnBell 8⅝s12	330	95¼	93	94⅝	
NwnBell 7⅞s14	42	89⅝	85⅝	86	
NwnBell 7⅛s05	1	83	83	83	
NwnBell 6⅜s79	11	95½	95	95	
NwnMu cv6s91	2	67½	67½	67½	
NortSim 6s98	11	64⅞	64½	64½	
OakInd cv4⅜s87	23	53	52¼	52¼	
OccidP 11s82	244	102⅞	101	101	
OccidP cv7½s96	950	98	95	95	
Ogden cv5s93	47	60	56	56	
OhBellT 7⅞s13	15	87¾	87	87	
OhBellT 7⅛s11	40	83½	81⅞	83	
OhBellT 6⅞s78	20	95	95	95	
OhioEd 10s81	31	105	104	104	
OhioPw 12⅝s91	19	107⅝	106	107⅛	
OhioPw 10⅞s82	170	102	100⅛	101	
Ohio Pw 7⅝s76	18	97⅞	97	97	
Ohio Pw 6⅛s73	15	93¼	90	90	
Ohio Pw 6⅜s77	13	96⅛	95	96	
Okla G 4⅝s87	8	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
Oneida cv5½s88	5	60⅞	60½	60½	
OtisEl cv6⅛s95	137	82¼	79⅞	79⅞	
Owenill 9s81	5	102	102	102	
Owenil cv4½s92	96	79⅝	77	77	
PacGE 9.85s82	100	105½	105	105	
PacGE 9⅛s06	221	101¼	99	99⅛	
PacGE 9⅛s05	60	99	97	97⅛	
PacGE 6⅝s02	58	96⅛	95	95	
PacGE 8s03	2	87½	84	84	
PGE 7⅜s05ZZ	10	86	85	85	
PacGE 7⅝s03	8	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
Pac G&E 5s89	7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
Pac GE 4⅞s86	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
Pac GE 4⅞s90	15	61½	61½	61½	
Pac GE 4½s93	47	59⅝	57⅛	59⅛	
PGE 4⅞s96KK	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	
Pac GE 3⅞s78	20	89	88	89	
Pac G&E 3s77	24	91¼	91¼	91¼	
Pac G&E 3s79	16	83	81⅝	83⅝	
PacGTran 6s90	9	85½	85½	85½	
PacNwTl 8⅞s08	22	98	96	96	
PacNwTl 8⅝s10	33	96⅞	95	95	
PacNwTel 7s79	10	98½	96⅞	96⅞	
Pac SwA 6s87	17	51	49⅛	50	
PcT&T 9⅜s10	343	101⅝	99⅝	100⅛	
PacT&T 9⅛s04	144	100	97½	97⅝	
PacT&T 9.15s84	94	102⅞	101	102	
PacT&T 9s81	52	104⅛	102⅝	102⅝	
PacT&T 8⅞s06	92	96¾	94⅝	96	
PacTT 8.65s05	63	95⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
PacT&T 7.8s07	37	85	84½	84½	
PacT&T 7⅝s09	24	84⅝	84	84	
PacT&T 7⅜s80	20	97	95	95	
PacT&T 7⅛s08	5	82	82	82	
PacT&T 6⅜s79	35	95⅛	94	94	
PacT&T 4⅝s88	49	67	63½	67	
PacT&T 3⅝s91	3	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	
PacT&T 3⅛s78	25	90	89⅛	89⅛	
PacT&T 3⅛s87	13	59⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
PacT&T 2⅞s86	8	59⅝	59	59	
PAA 11¼s86	29	79⅛	76½	76½	
PAA 11⅛s85	94	76⅛	76	76	
PAA cv7½s98	192	54	52	52	
PAA cv 5⅛s89	437	29½	27⅞	27⅞	
PAA cv 4⅞s77	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
PAA cv 4½s84	24	39	37	39	
PAA cv 4⅞s86	620	25⅛	24½	24⅞	
Paprct cv5¾s94	9	60	58⅞	58⅞	
Penney 9s99	10	99⅝	99¼	99¼	
Penney 8⅞s95	30	98	96⅞	96⅞	
PennyF 10.2s74	4	101	101	101	
PennyF 9.45s81	6	103	103	103	
PennyF 5⅝s87	56	71	70½	70½	
PennyF 4½s84	32	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
PennCo cv9s94	49	91	90	90	
ViPa RR 4⅞s81	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
ViPaRR 5⅛s35f	1	13	13	13	
Pennwlt 8⅝s95	10	98	98	98	
Pennwlt 9s85	30	100½	99¾	99¾	
Pennzoil 10⅞s83	302	104	102⅛	102⅝	
Pennzoil 7⅞s75	49	100⅝	100	100	
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	
Pennzoil 7⅞s88	46	83	80⅛	80	
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	21	80⅛	79¾	79¾	
Pennzl cv5¼s96	66	72½	71	72	
Pepsico 8⅝s91	352	100¼	100⅛	100	
Pepsico 8⅛s85	6	98⅝	92⅞	93⅛	
Pepsi cv4⅞s95	65	105	105⅛	105	
Pfizer cv4s97	254	75	73¼	74	
PhelpsD 8⅛s85	75	99⅛	93¼	93¼	
PhelpsD 7⅞s78	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
VJPhilBW 5s74	10	30	26¼	30	
viPhilBW 4⅝s77	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Phila El 12⅞s81	194	107	107⅛	109	+1
PhilEl 9⅜s2000	119	103⅝	100⅞	102¼	
Phila El 11s80	164	105	103¾	105	+ ½
Phila El 9s95	24	92½	87⅛	87⅛	
Phila El 8⅛s76	50	100⅛	99¼	99¼	

[Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

RUMIANCA

Joint stock company—Paid up capital Lit. 64,373,345,000

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Shareholders Annual General Meeting was held in Turin on April 28th 1975. Sixty members were present in person or by proxy representing 38,972,531 shares (60.54 per cent of the issued capital). The Chairman, Dr. Renato Gualino, after an eloquent tribute to Sr. Oscar Zuccolotto who had been for many years a director of the company, read the report submitted by the Board of Directors.

"1974 was a year of general economic crisis, associated with widespread and accelerating inflation, unemployment everywhere on the increase, a huge rise in the cost of funds and disorganisation of the world monetary system with particular repercussions on Italy. The causes have been examined from every angle by heads of government, politicians, economists and writers, who intensified their efforts as the year went on to produce the final analysis that would enable appropriate countermeasures to be prescribed.

"The results of these studies were hardly reassuring, because of both the generally pessimistic view that they engendered and the diversity and sometimes contradictory nature of the suggested remedies.

"It is not for us to comment on this situation since not only have we insufficient data from which to come to any conclusion but it is also not our responsibility to do so. Overall however we can confirm that despite the economic disadvantages 1974 was a good year for the Rumianca Group: but it was an abnormal one, shaped by non-recurring situations, and we must by contrast look forward to difficulties in 1975.

"The Rumianca Group's cash flow in 1974 exceeded Lit. 27,000 m. compared with some Lit. 6,000 m. in 1973.

"The group parent company Rumianca S.p.A closed its year at December 31st 1974 with a net profit of Lit. 848 m. (against a loss of Lit. 1,181 m. in 1973) after providing around Lit. 6,000 m. (against 2,500 m. in 1973) for depreciation.

"Total sales of Rumianca S.p.A went up from Lit. 58,052 m. in 1973 to Lit. 116,256 m. in 1974 of which Lit. 55,135 m. were for export. They included, as in the previous year, the sales made by Rumianca S.p.A for account of the subsidiary Rumianca Sud S.p.A in the manner explained at our last General Meeting. The increase of some 100% in sales over 1973 is due mainly to the rise in selling prices, which more than doubled abroad compared with Italy where prices were partially frozen up to the end of June 1974.

"Of the companies in which Rumianca S.p.A has holdings Rumianca Sud S.p.A has achieved the most outstanding results. We will deal with these in more detail when we give you particulars of the results of our principal subsidiary and associated companies.

"At our Pieve Vergonte works we turned out 298,000 tonnes of saleable products during 1974, this being an increase of 6.1% on the year before.

"The Avenza works instead made practically the same volume of products for agricultural use as the preceding year (8,009 tonnes in 1974 against 8,000 in 1973); it should be noted here however that there was increased production of phytochemicals (with corresponding decreases in less highly developed products) with an overall improvement in value added.

"Throughout the whole year we went for the maximum level of production without looking for economies in the enormous costs of the maintenance essential to sustaining the high degree of plant utilisation.

"During 1974 we made further investments at Pieve Vergonte and Avenza for a total of Lit. 1,169,717,826 for the purpose of improving existing production methods. but our projected reconstruction plans for both these works were unable to be proceeded with because the authorities have been completely unforthcoming. They are apparently giving no weight to the fact that with every month that passes eventual realisation of the programme becomes more and more doubtful, owing to the frightening increase in the cost of implementing the proposals which has been estimated at above 100% over the last three years.

"As you will note, in December 1973 the capital of Rumianca Sud was increased from Lit. 24,400 m. to Lit. 50,000 m. The increase of Lit. 25,600 m. was subscribed and paid as to 12,000 m. by our company and as to Lit. 13,600 m. by others. However the agreements covering the quota of Lit. 13,600 m. outside capital included a redemption clause in accordance with articles 1500 et seq of the Code. In December 1974 we exercised our power of redemption and all the shares of Rumianca Sud arising from the above capital increase are now held in our own portfolio.

"Across the whole spectrum of Italian labour conditions particular emphasis has had to be given for some years now to examining the problem of absenteeism and the organisational difficulties connected with this widespread phenomenon. Although generally speaking the overall incidence has recently shown a tendency to level off we should like to make it known that from a survey conducted in one of our group works, staff absences are not, as we had been thinking, more or less equally distributed over the staff concerned. In fact, out of 227 working days:—

(a) some 40% of staff absented themselves an avearge of 70 days each year;
(b) around 40% were absent on average 19 days each year;
(c) about 20% were hardly ever absent even for one day;
(d) 100% of staff were absent on average for 34 days (i.e. 15% of the working year).

"The investigation was carried out on three successive years and the findings elaborated by age, seniority and the possession of one or more invalidity pensions, but no significant change was evidenced in the composition of the three groups mentioned.

"We intend making further surveys, and, if the results obtained are confirmed, putting them forward for expert evaluation.

"It does seem to be proven, however, that not all of the workers feel the urge or are under the necessity of absenting themselves frequently (70 days out of 227 on average is indeed a high figure), but only one part of them.

"Sales in 1974 of products for cosmetics and toiletries, made by our subsidiary company Viset S.p.A. reached more than Lit. 2,650 m. against 2,031 m. in 1973.

"Research, which cost our company a total of Lit. 1,112,175,243 during 1974, was directed to those objectives which have already been highlighted in our preceding year's report.

"From the co-operation between researchers and operating units significant improvements have been achieved in our production methods whilst we have brought to a close with positive industrial application trials the research phase for some types of vinylidene copolymers.

"We have intensified, in collaboration with the universities, our research efforts in the field of soil conditioners; we cannot yet announce definite findings, but the results obtained so far encourage us in the belief that this is going to be an area of significance and benefit to our society.

"As is common knowledge, the problem of clay soils is assuming particular importance and present relevance both in Italy and abroad.

"In our estimation the improved technique that we are pioneering could be applied to no less than 10% of the area of our country. The realisation that our work could be of profound significance to society is a stimulus to us in pursuing our efforts and of bearing the burdens in this field of research."

After explaining in detail the capital and profit items in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at December 31st, 1974, the Chairman concluded as follows:

"The Profit and Loss Account, after transfers to depreciation and provisions totalling Lit. 6,015,783,537, closed with a profit of Lit. 848,116,933, which in accordance with the company's article No. 23 we propose should be allocated as follows:

(a) 5% i.e. Lit. 42,405,850 to Ordinary Reserve;
(b) of the remaining Lit. 805,711,083:
— 3% being Lit. 24,171,332 to the Board of Directors;
— 2% being Lit. 16,114,221 to be placed at the Board's disposal:
—95% being Lit. 765,425,530 to be carried forward for the purpose of preserving intact the financial potential of Rumianca S.p.A. in anticipation of a possibly difficult year in 1975.

We propose moreover that the Share Premium Reserve, amounting in total to Lit. 3,721,-754,600, should be transferred:

(1) to a reserve for duty and taxes	Lit. 3,000,000,000
(2) to a reserve against possible depreciation in equity and non-equity holding	Lit. 600,000,000
(3) to a reserve against monetary risks	Lit 121,754,600

Dr. Gualino then read the Accounts and Prof. Luciano Jona the report of the Board of Auditors.

During the discussion shareholders Rocca, Micucci-Cecchi and Cerutti requested clarifications or comment in connection with the report and Accounts. The Chairman replied, calling upon avv. Enrico Zola to address the meeting on any questions of essentially legal import. Dr. Gualino thanked shareholders Micucci-Cecchi and Cerutti on behalf of the Board for their recognition of the remarkable progress achieved by the Rumianga Group in 1974.

After the discussion the Meeting approved by 38,972,530 votes to 1 the Report of the Board of Directors, the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the year 1974, also the allocation of the profit and of the share premium reserve proposed by the Board.

In conclusion the Meeting fixed the number of Directors for 1975 at 11, re-elected to the Board avv. Nello Celio and Prof. Giovanni Belelli-Marchesini whose mandate had expired and elected rag. Enzo Sorel to be a new Director.

Dfls 45,000,000.-

7½% bearer Notes of 1971 due 1975/1978

of

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 2, amounting to Dfls 11,250,000.-, has been drawn for redemption on September 15, 1975, and consequently the Note bearing consecutive number 2 and all Notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 2 are payable on

September 15, 1975

at

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas N.V.
in Amsterdam
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
pour le Grand-Duché du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg.

August 1, 1975

When in Washington, DC for the Bicentennial Celebration meet me at Blackie's House of Beef
22nd & M Streets, NW
OUR 30th YEAR

USIF. REAL ESTATE
Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote August 1, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 30 (U.S. $0.75)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank fo eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currenc in the national currencies of each of the following financial cente These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.K
Amsterdam	2.6505	5.5640	102.585*	60.4850*	39.58y	—	6.9290*	98.45*	44
Brussels (c)	38.265	80.35	14.822	8.735	5.7195*	14.438	—	14.229	6.62
Frankfort	2.5763	5.4303	—	58.81*	3.357x	97.40*	6.750*	95.86*	42.
London (z)	2.1005	—	5.4245	9.215	1406.25	5.56175	80.375	5.6435	12.51
Milan	669.60	1405.80	259.28	152.65	—	252.68	17.50	248.90	112.
Paris	4.3825	9.2075	169.725	—	6.5950x	165.175*	11.4612*	162.880*	73.4
Zurich	2.6885	5.6492	104.2*	61.29*	0.4012*	101.47*	7.03*	—	44.

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9650; Escudo: 26.5; Israeli £: 6.24; Peseta: 58.345; Schilling: 18.19; Sw. krona: 4.3145; Yen: 297.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,0 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Insurance Stocks

Academylns Grp	38	1⅝	2	
Allcity Ins .15		4½	5	+ ⅛
AmBkrInsFla .20	2	3½	4⅛	
ABkrLfFla .20b	9	7½	6⅛	
Am Capitol .10e		2¼	2½	
AmComwlth Fin	2	4	4½	—¼
AmFidelLife .08		4	4½	
AmFndrsLife .20		8	9	
AmGuarnty Finl	16	2⅛	2½	—⅛
AmHeritgeLf .32	3½	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
AmIncom Lif .20e	209	9¼	10	—½
AmIncomLif .30e	259	9¼	10	—¼
AmIntlGrp .24	57	53¼	54½	—½
AmIntlRein .14	24	35	35½	
AmInvstLife .20e	2	3¼	4¼	
AmNatlFinl .42	15	7½	7⅞	
Am Pioneer Cp s		2½	3	+ ¼
AmReinsur .60	28	16½	17	—⅜
AmReserve Cp	210	2⅝	3	—⅝
AmStatesLf .10e		11	11½	
AmUndrwritr .40		10	10¾	
AssocMadis .05e		1⅞	2⅛	
BMA Corp .58	12	10⅝	11⅛	—⅛
BankrsSecLf .30	1	5	5½	+ ⅛
Benef NatCp s		2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
BenefStdA .40	1	3⅝	4⅛	
BenefStdB .40	28	3⅝	4⅛	
CalWstnState .60	10	11⅛	12⅛	
CarolCaslty .20e		2⅞	3½	
Centenniel Cp	28	3¼	3¾	—⅛
ChaseNatLf .90e		10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
Chespk Lf A .24		4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Chespk Lf B .24	2	4⅞	4½	+ ⅛
Chubb Corp 1.40	185	29¾	30¼	+1½
CoastStaCp .27	1	4	4½	
College Univ	81	15½	16¼	
Colon Lf&Ac .24	33	6⅝	7⅛	+ ¼
Columbia Natl	5	1⅞	2⅛	—⅛
CombInsAm .40	248	10	10¼	—⅛
Conn Gen Ins .96	225	35¼	35½	+1¼
ContAmLife 1	3	16½	17¼	
CottonState Lfe		4	4½	
Criterionins .40	2	18½	20½	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	134	22	22½	+ ½
CrumFor pf2.40	232	70	74	
Durham Life .80	2	22⅛	23¾	
ERC Corp .56	25	16	17	+ ¾
Eldorado Genl		1½	1⅝	
EmpFirMar .20e		3½	4	
Empire Gen	267	1½	2⅛	
EmployrCas .80a		18½	19	
Equit Gen Cp .40	1	11	12	
EquitLfelowa .50	5	11½	12	
Excelsior NY .60		7½	9½	
Farm Home Life		4⅞	5¼	
FarmNewWL .16	5	36	38	
FarmersGrp 1	3	54⅝	55¼	
FidelCo Va	8	1⅝	1⅞	
FidelUnLife .85e	236	17½	18	—⅛
FinlSecGrp .32		3⅞	4⅜	
FstAmFin .28		6⅛	7⅛	
FstColonyLfe .32	445	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
FstExecutive Cp		3	3⅝	
FstFederLf .32a		6⅛	6⅝	
First United Inc		⅞	1⅛	
Fortune Nat s	4	4	5	
FoundationFinl s		½	¾	
FounderFinl .05e	15	1⅞	2⅛	
Franklin Life .84	58	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
Gen Reinsur .40	20	148	152	
GeoWashgtn Cp		2⅝	3⅛	
Germanins .33e		7	9	
GlobeLifAcc .20	16	10⅛	10⅝	
GovEmpIns .20a	265	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
GovtEmplyIn wt	160	6	6½	+ ⅛
GovtEmpLife .24	9	23¼	24½	—⅛
Gt Equity Finl		2½	3	
GtSouthnCp .52	36	11½	12	
Guaranty Nat		4	4⅛	
Hamilton Intl	1	1¾	2	
HanoverIns .50	16	8	9	+ ⅛
HartfStmBlr 1.88	230	34¼	35	
Home Benef	12	18½	19½	—½
IndepLibty Lfe		1	1⅝	
IndepLfeAcc .56	35	7⅛	7⅞	
IndianaGrp .50	32	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅛
Interconti Finl	6	1¾	2⅛	
Interfinel .28	6	4⅝	4⅞	
IntlLifeHolding s	30	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
InterstateCo .20	½	4	4⅛	—⅛
InvestGrnty Lfe		14	15	
InvHeritKy .12e		8⅛	9	
Invstins Am	6	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
JeffrsnNatLf .28	1	13½	14¼	—⅛
KansCityLfe 1.20	10	25¼	25¾	
KemperCorp .80	33	12½	13⅛	+ ⅛
KyCentLfe .20	33	5⅞	6⅛	
LamarLife .40		10½	14½	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	270	22¾	23½	+ ⅞
Life Am Bost		1¾	2¼	
Life Ins Ga .68	5	10¼	12¼	
Life Invinc .63	14	4	5⅛	
Lifesuranco Cp		2⅞	3⅞	
LinclncLf .40a	1	7¼	8	
La Sou Life	8	2⅞	3⅛	
LoyalAm Lfelns		7½	8⅛	
Manch Lfe Cas s	15	1	1⅝	
ManhatLf In .30e		5½	6½	
MassGen Lfe		3⅛	4⅛	
McMillen Cp .32		5¼	5⅞	
MercuryGen .40	23	8½	9⅛	—⅛
MidwstUnLf .40e	3	9¼	9¾	—⅛
MinnTitleFinl .42	13	8	9	—¼
ModrnSecL .10e		1⅜	1¾	
Monarch Cap .76	45	9⅝	9⅞	
MonumentCp .48	3	9⅞	10⅛	
MotCtAmlns .14	1	2¼	3	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		8¼	8⅝	
NN Corp 1.20	27	13¼	14	—⅛
NatLifeFla .05a	8	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
NatOldLine .26	6	3⅝	3⅞	
NatResrvLf .50a		9	10	
NatSecurIns s	1	5⅛	5⅝	
NatWestn Lf	2	2⅜	3	
Nationwide A .25	120	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
NationwdeLf .60	22	25½	26⅛	
New Jersey Life	46	⅝	⅞	
North Cent		4¼	5¼	
Noreast Hart .88	3	11	12½	
NorNatLfe .05e		2⅛	2⅝	
NowsNatLfe .50	16	15	15⅝	
Occident Lf .02e		2⅞	3⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.32	3	34½	35	
OldRepInt .70a	11	26¼	27	
PacStd Lfe		1½	1⅝	
Peerlessins .50		6⅞	7½	
Penn Lfe	169	1⅛	1½	
Phila Life .50r	67	11	11½	
PiedmtMan .14		2½	3½	
PreferdRisk .20e	4	5⅛	6⅞	
Pres Life		2½	3	
ProtectiveLfe .60	6	12¼	12⅝	—⅛
ProvLfeND .25a	20	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Prov Lfe Acc .68	19	22½	24	
Reliable Life .60		10½	11¼	
Repub Nat Life	149	3⅝	4	
Safeco Cp 1	101	28⅝	29⅛	—⅛
StPaulCos .72	176	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
SecurAmLfe .25r	7	7	7½	
SecurConn Lfe	1	4⅛	5¼	
SecurLifeAcc .40	10	6⅝	7¼	
SecurLfeGa .15e		9¼	9½	—⅛
So Caro Ins .40	1	8¼	9	
SouUnAla .10e	1	3¼	4⅛	
SouthlandFin .30	3	10	10½	
SouthwstrnLife 1	44	25	25½	
SovereignCp .05e	12	3⅝	4	
StdLifeIndna .25		8⅛	8⅞	
StdSec Life	2	6⅛	6⅝	
Statesm Grp .25a	2	4	4⅛	
Surety Finl .07		2⅛	2⅝	
TimeHolding .50	250	8	9	
TransportLfo .12e	11	18½	19½	
Unicoa	24	1⅝	2⅛	
UnitAmer Life	288	2¾	3⅛	
UnitFireCas .95e		14⅝	15⅛	
UnitFireIns .50		6⅛	6⅝	
UnifLbrtyLt .25e		4	4⅛	
UnitSav Life		2⅞	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	2	7⅛	7⅝	
Variable Annut	3	6⅝	8⅛	
Vico Corp		1⅞	2⅛	
WestnCasSur .48		15	15½	
WestnStaLfe .25a	5	8⅛	9	
Windsor Life	1	1⅝	2⅛	—⅛
WrieSvcLfe .20e		4½	5⅛	
Zenith Nat Ins		1⅞	2⅛	
Zenith United		1⅝	2⅝	

...ond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
...s04	51	85	84	84	—1
...s95	33	83½	82	82	—1
...575		99¾	99¾	99¾	—
...s2000	7	77¾	77¾	77¾	
...s78	30	75	75	75	
...s99	2	75	75	75	
...s93	17	70	69½	70	+1
...s97	22	65	62½	62½	—2½
...s09	24	63	65	63	—1⅜
...s97	1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
...s25	6	61¼	61	61	—½
...s93	3	64	64	64	+2½
...s31	10	65½	65½	65½	—
...s04	70	95	94⅝	94½	—2½
...422	45	102⅞	100¼	100¼	—1⅛
...s35	125	102⅞	99	99	—3½
...s77	58	93	89	89	—4
...s94	10	57	56½	57	
...s97	21	105	104	104	—2
...s82	77	103	102	103	
...s75	13	27⅞	27	27⅞	+2½
...s25	25	27⅛	25⅞	25½	—2½
...s27	77	49¼	47	47	—¾
...s95	83	95	94	94½	
...s20	117	104½	102	102½	—1½
...s82	43	102¼	101	101	—1½
...s95	10	100⅛	99¾	100⅛	
...s04	2	103¼	103¼	103¼	
...s81	2	105	105	105	
...s05	3	97	97	97	—½
...s07	2	85½	84	84	—2
...s07	11	80	80	80	
...s2000	12	95½	95½	95½	—1⅛
...s55	3	93	93	93	—2
...s05	79	95⅛	92½	92½	—2½
...s52	34	85¼	85	85	—6
...s83	2	82	82	82	+1
...s2050	9	94	94	94	+1⅛
...s04	43	110	107	107¾	—¼
...s95	162	95⅛	87	87⅝	—4⅜
...s97	30	94¼	94¼	94¼	
...s81	5	105¼	105¼	105¼	
...7⅞s04	10	84½	84½	84½	—
...s83	49	105	105⅛	105⅛	—½
...s97	20	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	—¼
...10s95	21	104¼	104¼	104¼	
...s94	22	63¼	62¼	63¼	
...s95	10	99½	93	98	—3⅛
...s92	23	104½	104	104	—1
...	25	100½	99½	99½	—1
...s92	125	33	57	57½	—½
...s2050	39	107¾	107	107	+½
...s96	35	45¼	44	44¼	—2¼
...s55	115	45¼	45⅛	46⅛	—1⅞
...s94	39	37	35½	36	—1⅛
...s94	335	35⅛	35½	35⅛	
...5s88	391	34	33¼	33¼	—3⅛
...s96	8	34	33½	33½	—1½
...s83	12	93¾	93	93	—1
...s91	8	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	—⅛
...s92	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	—2⅞
...s78	220	62⅞	60	60	—2⅝
...s99	39	62	60½	60½	—2
...s90	84	64½	58	58	—4½
...s85	5	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
...s92	51	58	55½	57	+½
...s95	92	99¾	98¾	98¾	—1⅛
...s95	5	92½	92½	92½	+¾
...s2001	2	84	84	84	
...s91	345	58	55¼	57½	+1½
...s04	30	91¼	90	90	—1⅛
...7s99	24	85	85	85	—1⅛
...s93	6	58	58	58	
...s94	18	67	67	67	
...s77	30	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	—⅜
...s87	10	63½	63	63	—½
...s91	15	61	59⅞	59⅞	+⅜
...s86	7	63⅞	60½	60½	—1
...s90	53	95	94	94	—⅛
...s62	46	88	87¾	87¾	—¼
...8	4	96	95	95	
...75f	19	45	43½	44	—2⅛
...s97	5	47¼	47¼	47¼	+¾
...s89	6	55½	55½	56½	—⅛
...s77	141	90½	88½	89	—2
...7s92	169	104½	102	103	—½
...s79	126	101½	100¾	101½	+¼
...s92	68	105½	105	105½	+1½
...s92	24	45	44	44	—3
...s98	161	87	84⅝	84¼	—2⅛
...s80	193	71½	70⅞	71¼	+¼
...s90	16	93¼	93	93	
...s86	7	75¾	75¾	76¾	
...s83	28	64⅛	63	63	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ScottP 3⅞s2000	37	97⅞	97½	97⅝	—1¼
ScottP 8.15s95	19	93⅝	93½	93⅝	—1
SbdCsL 8.35s96	3	82½	82½	82½	—1½
Searle 8.70s95	5	99	99	99	
Searle 8s81	120	98⅛	97	97⅞	—1⅛
Searle 7½s30	20	97½	95¼	95¼	—1⅝
Sears R 8⅝s95	70	99½	98½	99	+⅜
Sears R 8½s76	211	100 31-32	100	100 1-32	—13-32
Sears R 7⅞s85	101	94¾	94½	94½	—1⅛
Sears R 6⅝s93	7	82	82	82	+¼
Sears R 4¾s83	21	81⅝	81¼	81⅛	—1⅛
SearPAc 8½s25	25	93¾	93	93	
SearsR Ac 5s92	25	89¾	89	89½	—1½
SeatrnL cv6s94	265	37¼	35¼	35½	—1⅛
SecuPac 7.7s82	21	93¼	93	93	—½
ShellOil 8⅛s05	83	98½	97½	97½	—1⅛
ShellO 8⅛s2000	8	97⅞	95	97	
ShellOil 5.30s92	5	71⅛	71⅛	70⅛	—2⅛
Shell Oil 4⅞s86	14	77½	75½	75	—2
SherW cv5¼s95	95	95¼	91	91	—6
Signal 8.85s94	25	92¼	83½	89½	—4
Sinclair 4.60s83	1	70	70	70	—¼
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	9	157	153	156	—4
Singer 8¼s75	91	99 31-32	99 1-32	99½	
Singer 8s99	27	73⅝	72¾	73¾	
SkellyO 8.15s76	30	100	99⅞	100	—½
Skil Cp cv5s92	5	46½	46	46	+¼
SmithA 10¼s95	22	98	98	98	—1
SmitKn 8.15s84	55	97⅞	96½	96½	—2¼
Socony 4⅛s93	40	63⅞	63¾	63¾	—1
Socony 2⅝s76	43	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	
SohioBP 9⅛s99	93	100	97	97½	—1½
SohioBP 8⅝s83	78	99½	98¾	99⅛	—1⅛
Sol B cv4½s92	6	60	58½	58½	—6½
ScCenBl 10s14	85	105⅞	105	105	—1⅛
ScCenBl 9.2s10	117	100⅞	99½	99⅛	—1⅝
ScCenBl 8⅛s04	25	92½	90½	90½	—2½
ScCenBl 8⅛s13	19	92	91	91	—½
SoCenBl 9.2s83	39	101¾	98⅞	98⅞	—1⅞
ScCenBl 7⅜s12	5	81¼	81⅛	81¼	—2¼
SoCenBl 6⅝s77	8	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	—⅝
SoestSkg 11s83	15	103	102	102	+1
SoBellT 9.05s13	265	101	97½	97⅞	—3¼
SoBellTel 8s14	75	89⅞	86¾	87½	—1½
ScBellT 7⅞s13	80	85	82½	83⅞	—1⅞
SoBellT 7.60s08	5	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+1⅛
ScBellT 7½s10	16	85½	79½	81	—3
SoBellTel 7s78	10	96¾	96¾	96¾	
ScBellT 6⅛s79	20	94¾	94½	94½	—⅞
SoBellT 3s77	63	84	83¼	84	
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	64	79	78½	79	+½
SoCalG 8.85s93	8	91½	91½	91½	—1⅛
SoCntGs 9⅝s95	14	97½	96¼	96¼	—¾
SoNGas 9⅛s76	103	101 31-32	100 21-32	101	—1⅛
SoNGas 7.70s91	45	82½	81	81	—¼
SoNGas 6⅞s79	5	93¾	93¼	93¼	—¼
SoNEngT 9⅝s10	186	102½	99⅛	99⅛	—3½
SoNEngT 8⅛s03	10	85½	84½	84½	—¾
SoPac 5⅛s83	25	78½	76½	76½	—2
SoPac 4½s81	100	76	73	73	+⅝
S PacOr 4⅛s77	17	94½	94⅝	94⅝	—1⅛
SoPac 2⅞s86	1	58	58	58	
SouthRy 5s94	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+⅛
SwnBIT 9.25s15	283	101	99	99⅛	—1½
SwnBIT 8⅞s07	148	97⅞	96	97	—½
SwBellT 8⅛s14	31	92	91	91	—2½
SwnBIT 8.20s82	105	100	98½	98⅝	—1⅛
SwnBIT 7½s09	19	86¼	85	85	—2¾
SwBellT 7⅜s13	66	85⅝	83	83½	—2½
SwBellT 7⅜s12	6	82¼	82	82	—½
SwBellT 7s73	4	97¾	97¾	97¾	—1⅛
SwnBIT 6⅞s11	32	77⅞	77½	77½	—2
SwBellT 6⅛s79	74	94½	94⅛	94½	+¼
SwBellT 2¾s85	1	62	62	62	6
Spiegelinc 5s87	5	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Sprag cv4½s92	72	42	41	41	—1
SquibbCp 8s85	48	98⅛	97¾	97¾	—1
StOilCal 8½s05	295	99½	97⅛	98	—¼
StdOilCal 7s96	62	86	84	85¼	+1⅛
St O Cal 5⅞s92	13	76¼	76¼	76¼	—½
St O Cal 4⅞s83	20	78	77½	77½	—⅛
StOilInd 9.2s04	59	103	102	102	—⅞
StOilInd 8⅞s05	145	96⅝	94¾	94⅞	—⅛
StOilInd 7.1s97	999	100	95⅜	99⅜	—⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	11	80	79	79	—½
Std OilInd 6s93	31	75½	73¾	73¾	—1⅛
StOilInd 4⅛s83	32	78⅛	78	78	—½
StOilInd 3⅛s82	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+⅛
StOilOh 7.60s99	2	84½	84½	84½	+½
Std Packg 6s90	7	50	49	50	+1
StPkg cv5⅛s90	25	44½	43	43	—½
StPrud cv6⅛s90	14	63½	62⅛	62⅛	—1⅛
StaMutInv 9s80	76	56½	56	56½	+½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Stauff cv4½s91	38	140⅛	137	139⅞	+2⅛
Steven cv4s90	1	72⅞	71⅞	71⅞	—1⅛
Storer cv4⅞s86	10	67½	67⅛	67⅛	—⅞
SuavSh cv5s97	19	42	41	41	—1
SunOil 8⅛s2000	16	94½	94½	94½	—⅜
Sun Oil 7¾s76	25	100	99⅞	99⅞	+⅛
Sunbm 5⅛s92	10	65⅞	65	66	+1
Sundst cv5s93	30	57¼	57¼	57¼	
SunsM cv6⅛s39	55	103	100	100	—3½
SuproMtg 6⅛s32	20	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
SwiftCo 7⅞s78	10	97	97	97	—⅛
Sybron 9⅛s85	10	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	+¼
Talcott 9¾s76	27	93	92½	93	+½
Talcott 5s79	70	74	74	74	—⅜
TalcotN cv6s94	75	33	32⅞	32⅞	—⅝
Talley 8⅛s97	1	69	69	69	+½
Tardy 10s94	43	91	87½	90	—1½
Tacpn cv5½s94	28	53⅜	51	51	—2⅜
Teledy 10s04	291	81¾	77½	80½	—1
Telody 7⅞s94	5	78⅛	73⅛	78⅛	+½
Telely 7s97	17	60	58	59⅛	—¾
Toledy cv7⅛s92	297	55½	53½	54⅞	—⅜
Telex Cp 9s76	138	46⅞	44½	45	
TennecoCp 9s78	22	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	+⅛
TennecoCp 8⅛s75	63	100	99⅞	100	
TennecoCp 7s93	51	76⅛	73¾	75⅞	—⅜
TenCp cv6⅛s92	107	91¾	90⅛	90⅛	—1⅛
Teninc 9⅛s2000	5	100¼	100¼	100¼	—⅛
Tenncolnc 9s94	28	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—½
Tenncolnc 8¼s91	3	89½	88	89½	
Tenncolnc 6s79	47	92½	91½	91½	
TVA 9¼s95	25	107	107	107	+½
TVA 9.35s95r	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	
TVA 8.10s79	44	101¼	101	101¼	
TVA 8.05s99	53	95⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—1
TVA 8.05s99	15	93⅛	94	94⅛	
TVA 7⅛s95C	59	91	90	90	—1
TVA 7.70s93	9	90	90	90	—1⅛
TVA 7.45s97D	42	87⅛	87	87⅛	
TVA 7.40s97Dr	4	87¾	87¾	87¾	
TVA 7.35s97B	2	86⅞	85¾	85¾	+¼
TVA 7.35s97C	59	87⅜	84⅝	85	—¾
TVA 7.25s93A	99	87	85	85	—2
TVA 7.25s93A r	2	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛	
TVA 7.25s98B	25	86⅛	86	86	—½
TVA 7.35s98Br	30	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	
TVA 7¼s75	75	100	99½	100	
TVA 7¼s76r	4	99	99	99	
TVA 7s97	61	84	82¾	82¾	—⅝
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	16	95½	94⅞	95	—½
Texaco 8⅞s05	85	100	97⅛	99	—1⅛
Texaco 7⅜s2001	60	90	88	88¼	—1¼
Texaco 5¾s97	82	74	72¼	73¼	—¾
TexasCo 3⅛s93	25	73⅛	72⅛	72⅝	+⅛
TexGsTr 8⅛s34	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
Texind 7⅛s92	20	70	70	70	+½
TexO&G 10⅛s95	10	103	103	103	
Texfi cv4¼s96	31	38	37½	37½	—¼
TideM cv5⅛s91	16	125½	123½	123½	—6½
ToledoEd 10s82	25	106¼	105	105⅛	—1⅞
ToledoE 9s2000	4	94⅛	94	94	—⅛
ToledoE 7⅜s02	5	76	76	76	—2½
TraitmF 7⅛s78	30	94	93¼	93¼	+¼
Trane cv5s92	25	60	58	58⅛	—1⅞
TWA 11s86	15	88¾	88	85⅝	+⅝
TWA 10s85	64	89⅝	88	89⅞	
TWA 6½s78f	126	67	65½	65	—¾
TWA cv5s94	120	33¾	33	33⅛	—⅝
TWA cv4s92	125	27	26	26½	—½
TranFin 10s77	16	102⅛	102⅛	102½	—½
TranFin 7⅜s91	4	78	78	78	
Travler 8.70s95	57	96	95⅛	96	+⅛
TRW 9s85	72	101	100½	101	+¼
TucsnG 8⅛s01	10	83	83	83	
TylerCp cv5s93	13	68¼	65⅞	65⅞	—2⅞
UGI Cp 11s90	6	102⅝	102	102	
UnCap 7⅛s95	15	80¼	80¼	80¼	+½
UnCarb 8⅛s05	105	97½	95	96⅛	—1⅞
UnCarb 5.20s97	22	72	71¼	71¼	+¼
UnCorp cv7s89	5	80	80	80	—2
UnCorp cv6s98	3	63	63	63	—7⅛
UnElec 10⅛s05	96	101¼	100	100	—¾
Un OCal 8⅝s85	107	100	99⅛	99	—1
UnOCal 6⅝s82	110	101½	99	99	—1
Un OCal 8⅛s76	39	101½	100¾	100¾	—1
UPacCp 8.6s93	6	100½	100⅛	100⅛	—⅛
UPacC cv4⅞s99	26	116	112	112	—3½
Un Pac 8⅛s85	12	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	—⅛
Un Pac 2⅞s76	2	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+1⅛
Uniroy cv5½s96	90	59	56½	58½	—½
UnAirL cv5s91	33	64¼	62⅛	63⅛	—2⅛
U AirL cv4¼s92	50	48⅛	48	48	
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	125	61	59⅛	60½	+1½
Un Brnd 6⅞s88	19	50	49	49	—1
U Bran cv5⅛s94	119	40	37½	37½	—1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
UnGasP 10⅛s90	14	91	91	91	—1
UnGasP 8⅞s99	16	80½	80	80	—½
UnGasP 5⅛s30	6	81	81	81	+⅜
UnGasP 5⅛s72	1	91	91	91	—½
UnMrch 9⅛s95	18	87	88¼	88¼	
UnMrch cv4s90	85	51½	50	50	
U Nuclr cv5s98	105	71⅛	69	70	+1⅛
US Gyp 7⅞s04	40	90	90	90	+½
US Hm cv5½s96	14	45	44	44	—2
US Ind 7⅞s97	9	64	64	64	—1
US Lease 7.65s	2	95½	95½	95½	
US NBOr 6⅛s30	30	93	93	93	+1¼
US Plywd 8s95	7	82	82	82	
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	30	44	44	44	
US Steel 7⅞s01	1	91	91	91	+3⅛
US Steel 4⅝s96	146	63⅛	61⅛	62⅛	—1
US Steel 4½s86	45	74½	73	73	—1⅞
US Steel 4s33	22	76	76	76	—½
UnTech 9s95	123	101¼	99½	99½	—3
UnTec cv5⅛s91	140	81	78	79½	—½
UnTec cv4½s92	139	71	68	69½	6
UnTele 11s2000	15	102½	101	101	—1
UnTelCh 7.6s32	5	76¼	75¼	75¼	+1¼
UnitUtil cv5s93	52	66½	62⅛	62⅛	—4⅛
UOP Inc 6⅛s93	25	79	79	79	
Upjohn 8⅛s85	54	99½	98½	98½	—1
UrahPL 10⅛s83	25	104⅞	103	104¼	
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	69	67¾	68	68	—2
Vendo cv4⅛s80	2	78	78	78	
VaEIP cv3⅛s86	64	58	57	57	—½
VaE Pw 3⅞s81	5	73	72½	72½	+1½
VaE Pw 3⅛s82	39	69	67	68	—1⅛
VirgRy Inc5s08	14	59⅞	53⅛	53⅛	
Virg Ry 3s95	4	56	55	55	+1⅛
Wabash 7¾s77	5	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Wabash 4¼s91	6	46	43	43	+1
Wag El 6⅞s85	32	76⅛	75⅝	75⅝	—½
WalMt cv6½s95	7	113	113	113	
Walgrn cv5⅛s91	13	65½	65½	65½	
Wal'M cv6½s91	1	69	69	69	
WarnL 8⅞s2000	30	101⅛	100	100	—⅞
WarnL 8.30s85	45	100	99¾	100	—1½
WeanU cv5⅛s93	91	51½	51½	51½	
Wean 5⅛s93n	16	52	51½	51½	—⅝
viWShr 4s2361f	7	11⅛	11	11	—⅞
viWShr 4s2361r	2	11	11	11	
WnAccep 9½s79	9	103	103	103	
WnArL cv5⅛s93	70	71⅝	71	71½	—4⅛
WnBncp 7⅜s82	60	94	91	91	—4
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	28	97	95	95	—2
Wn Elec 7½s96	5	87½	87½	87½	—2½
WU Cp 10⅛s97	87	77	76⅛	75⅛	—⅞
WU Cp cv5¼s97	127	44	43¾	43¾	—¼
WnUnT 8.45s96	85	71	70	70	
WnUnT 8.1s98	18	66½	66	66	—2¾
WnUnT 7.90s97	43	65⅞	62½	62⅞	—2½
WnUnTel 6⅛s87	74	62½	60	60	—2
WnUnTel 5¼s87	6	59	57½	59	+1⅞
WnUn Tel 5s92	40	50	49¼	49¼	—¾
WestgCr 8⅛s91	11	80	80	80	
WestgCr 7.25s78	85	95	93¾	93⅞	—⅜
WestgEl 8⅝s95	123	92⅞	91	92⅞	+⅞
WestgEl 5⅛s92	5	68½	68½	68½	—1¼
Wstvco 9⅛s2000	3	99½	99½	99½	+¼
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	—⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	131	101	100	100½	
Weyrhsr 8s85	61	97¾	96	96	—2
Weyerh 7.65s94	45	90	89¼	89¼	—2¾
WhitCn cv5⅛s92	143	88⅜	86	86	—4
WhitM cv5¼s93	23	52	51¼	51¼	—¾
Whittkr 10s88	17	76	74½	74½	—2½
Whitkr cv4⅛s88	11	47½	47	47½	+½
Wickes cv5s99	50	86½	81½	81½	—6
Wickes Cp 6s92	24	65	65	65	
Wickes cv5⅛s94	38	54⅝	53	53	—3
WillRs cv4⅛s82	5	66½	66½	66½	—¼
WmsCos 11s81	161	102½	102	102¼	
WmsCos 10⅛s83	178	103¼	100¾	101¼	—¾
WiscTel 8s14	70	88¾	87¾	88	—2
WiscTel 7⅛s07	15	80⅛	80	80	—3
Witco cv4⅛s93	14	62	61¼	62	+¾
Woolwrth 9s99	61	91	90½	91	+½
Woolwrth 7⅞s96	35	79	78¼	78¼	—¾
Womet cv5⅛s94	42	83	80½	80½	
Wyly cv7⅛s95	143	39½	35	36	—3¼
Xerox 8⅝s99	26	98¾	98	98	—1¾
Xerox 8.2s82	205	99⅞	97½	97¾	—1⅞
Xerox cv6s95	395	100	97¼	98½	+1¾
YngSh 10⅛s2000	17	97	96	96	—1
YngSh 4⅛s90	21	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	
Zapata cv4⅛s88	7	70¼	67	67½	—3½
Zapat cv4⅛s88B	132	66⅞	65	65¼	—5⅞
Zapat cv4⅛s88C	93	69¾	67½	68	—2⅛
ZapatOff 8⅛s96	5	98	98	98	
Zayre Cp 8s96	15	63½	63	63	
Zayre cv5⅛s94	138	47	42½	42½	—4⅛
Zurn cv5⅛s94	11	64½	64½	64½	—½

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 8, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Polaroid	615,400	38⅞	33¼	33½	—3⅛
EastKodak	515,400	95⅝	90⅞	91	—4⅝
Citicorp	483,600	34	31¾	33⅛	—⅞
WestghEl	460,100	17¼	15	15	—2¼
GenMotors	440,900	51⅝	46⅞	49½	—1⅞
AmTel&Tel	440,300	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	—⅜
XeroxCp	421,500	61⅛	58½	59½	—1⅞
DisneyW	415,700	44⅞	40⅞	41	—4
MerrillLyn	400,500	19⅛	17	17½	—2⅛
MerckCo	393,800	75	68⅞	70	—4¾
TexacoInc	389,300	25⅛	24½	24⅝	—⅞
IntPaper	375,100	56⅞	52½	56⅞	+3¾
IntTelTel	371,600	22⅛	20⅜	20⅞	—1⅛
AvonProd	370,300	42⅞	39⅛	39¼	—3⅜
OccidenPet	366,800	18⅛	17	17⅛	—1
BoiseCascd	355,600	22	20½	21	—⅞
AmHome	349,300	35¼	33⅞	33⅝	—⅞
FedNatMtg	341,100	14⅞	13¼	13⅜	—1¼
SouthernCo	340,900	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	—⅜
Kresge SS	335,900	29⅞	25¼	26⅞	—⅞

Issues traded: 2,005
Advances: 329; declines: 1,461; unchanged: 205.
New highs: 21; new lows: 45.

Volume

Last week	65,272,110 shares
Week ago	77,860,000 shares
Year ago	66,606,020 shares
1975	3,185,223,160 shares
1974	2,066,761,519 shares
1973	2,243,820,840 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 8, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	283,800	35¼	31⅞	33	+½
NatPatent	233,300	12⅝	9¼	10½	—1⅞
NolexCp	191,600	15¾	10⅞	13⅞	+3
LafayRadio	187,000	7	6⅛	6½	—½
Austral Oil	176,400	17⅛	13½	16⅞	+2½
US Filter	106,500	11¼	9¼	10½	—1
ChampHo	102,100	4½	3½	3⅞	—⅛
ResearchCtl	91,500	19	16⅜	17⅛	—1½
WestateP	84,200	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
PhoenixStl	75,100	4½	3⅛	4½	+⅜

Volume: 8,186,750 shares.
Year to date: 381,131,430 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,202.
Advances: 173; declines: 812; unchanged: 217.
New highs: 21; new lows: 23.

Market Averages

Week Ended Aug. 8, 1975

Dow Jones	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	818.05	810.15	817.74	—8.76
20 Transp.	157.98	156.63	156.63	—3.77
15 Utils.	79.05	78.48	78.67	—0.99
65 Comb.	247.32	245.67	247.09	—3.47
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	98.59	95.75	96.56	—2.12

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	41⅞	42¼
Baystate Corporation	24¼	25
Cleveland Trust Cp.	38½	39½
Detroit Bank Corporation	43¼	44¼
Fidelcor Inc.	23	24
First Md. Bncp.	17	17¾
First Nat. Cinn.	23¼	24½
Girard Corporation	37¼	38¼
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	25	25¾
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	21½	22½
Lincoln First Banks	20¼	21¼
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	46	46¾
Nat. City Corporation	29	29¼
New England Merch. Boston	13½	14¼
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	26½	27
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	29½	30¼
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21½	22¼
Secur. Pac. Corporation	17⅛	17¾
Shawmut Ass. Boston	30	31½
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	25¼	26¼
U.S. Trust New York	20¾	21¾
Unit. Va. Bankshares	16¼	16¾
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	14⅞	15¼

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
Aug. 14, 1975	6.56	5.52	5.90
Aug. 21	6.56	5.72	5.91
Aug. 26	6.54	5.84	5.94
Aug. 28	6.35	5.75	5.85
Sep. 4	6.29	5.97	6.06
Sep. 11	6.27	5.87	5.98
Sep. 18	6.26	5.84	5.96
Sep. 23	6.27	5.87	5.99
Sep. 25	6.27	5.87	6.00
Oct. 2	6.31	5.95	6.09
Oct. 9	6.34	6.03	6.18
Oct. 16	6.36	6.12	6.26
Oct. 21	6.37	6.13	6.29
Oct. 23	6.41	6.25	6.42
Oct. 30	6.46	6.32	6.50
Nov. 6	6.44	6.35	6.55
Nov. 13	6.59	6.39	6.59
Nov. 18	6.59	6.41	6.62
Nov. 20	6.59	6.43	6.64
Nov. 28	6.62	6.48	6.70
Dec. 4	6.71	6.52	6.76
Dec. 11	6.71	6.55	6.79
Dec. 16	6.70	6.50	6.75
Dec. 18	6.74	6.56	6.81
Dec. 26	6.76	6.58	6.84
Jan. 2, 1976	6.87	6.71	6.99
Jan. 8	6.92	6.76	7.05
Jan. 13	6.94	6.76	7.06
Jan. 15	6.97	6.81	7.12
Jan. 22	6.99	6.85	7.17
Jan. 29	7.01	6.89	7.22
Jan. 31	7.02	6.88	7.22
Feb. 5	6.94	6.86	7.20
Feb. 10	7.06	6.88	7.22
Mar. 9	7.07	6.91	7.27
Apr. 6	7.18	6.95	7.32
May 4	7.21	7.03	7.43
Jun. 1	7.22	7.04	7.47
July 27	7.23	7.15	7.65

Foreign Bonds

AslanDv 8⅞s80	10	96½	98½	98½	—4
Austral 8⅞s83	8	99¾	99	99	—⅞
Austral 8.45s80	5	99	99	99	—¾
Austral 3⅛s81	1	89	89	89	+3
Aust 5⅛s82Jan	5	85	85	85	
CaisseN 9⅛s60	22	100	100	100	—⅛
Chile 3s93f	192	85	85	85	
Cuba 4⅛s77f	124	22⅛	21¾	22	+¾
EuropC 8⅞s79	142	100½	99½	99¾	—1
EurpCS 6⅞s93	54	96	94½	96	—⅛
Finland 6⅞s90	37	93¼	92⅝	93¾	+1⅛
Finland 6s79	15	92¾	92¾	92¾	+1⅛
Germany 5s80	2	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	
Helsinki 6⅛s77	5	98	98	98	
Ital C Con 3s77	24	96½	96½	96½	—1
ItalPUt 3s77	4	97½	96⅝	97½	+1
ItalRep 3s77	14	96½	96½	96½	
JapanDv 3⅛s80	10	97½	97½	97½	—1⅛
Japan 5⅛s80	1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	
viKreu 5s57rf	1	3½	3½	3½	
Mexico 10s80	201	102½	100	100⅛	—1⅞
Mexico 8⅛s97	24	79⅞	78½	79	+2
Nippon TT 6s76	8	97⅛	97	97	—⅛
Nova Scot 9s76	1	99½	99½	99½	—⅛
Oslo 6⅛s75	1	97	97	97	—2½
QuebecPr 8s78	29	99¾	98¾	98¾	—⅛
SocNChF 6⅛s80	1	100	100	100	—1
Tokyo 6s80	18	92½	92½	92½	+1¾

Griffith Loses After Winning Out of Ring

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 10 (UPI). — Fomer world middleweight champion Emile Griffith yesterday won a political battle but lost his fight.

Black provincial middleweight champion Elijah Makhathini beat Griffith on points over 10 rounds before 6,000 spectators at Orlando Stadium here.

Earlier, Griffith won the right to have his white trainer-manager Gil Clancy in his corner during the fight. On his arrival two weeks ago, Griffith threatened to go home unless Clancy was allowed into the blacks-only stadium.

According to South African sports laws, whites may only attend black boxing matches if they are world championship or international bouts. The Transvaal Boxing Board applied for a change in the laws and permitted Clancy in Griffiths' corner on the basis of the application.

Bayi Wins in China Over 5,000 Meters

PEKING, Aug., 10 (Reuters). —Tanzanian track star Filbert Bayi, not feeling the effects of a recent bout of malaria, scored an easy 5,000 meters triumph in a track meet against China here last night.

The world-record holder over 1,500 meters and one mile was running the 5,000 metres for only the second time in his career. But he led all the way to win in 14 minutes 34 seconds.

Sports

Connors Defeats Laver, Meets Rosewall Next

By Barry Lorge

NORTH CONWAY, N.H., Aug. 10 (WP).—Jimmy Connors defeated Rod Laver, 6-4, 6-4, in the semifinals of the $100,000 international tennis tournament here yesterday. But the match—their first since Connors won their celebrated "heavyweight championship of tennis" challenge match at Las Vegas in February—was sadly lacking in brilliance.

Any pangs of disappointment for the crowd of 9,200 spectators that overflowed the new tennis stadium at the base of Mount Cranmore were promptly assuaged, however, when Ken Rosewall, 40, overcame Ilie Nastase, 7-5, 1-6, 7-6, in the other semifinal.

The top-seeded Connors, playing in his first tournament since being dethroned at Wimbledon by Arthur Ashe five weeks ago, meets No. 2 Rosewall in the final today, with the winner earning $20,000.

This is a rematch of last year's Wimbledon and U.S. Open finals. Connors, 22, lost only eight games in six sets in winning those, but they were played on grass courts.

Surprisingly, Connors had an easier time handling Laver on clay than he did on a synthetic surface six months ago. He won that one, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

Yesterday was Laver's 37th birthday, and tournament officials had planned to present him with a cake at courtside after the match. When he lost, they decided to wait until after his doubles match.

He and Jeff Borowiak, the defending champions, lost that, too, to Colin Dibley and Ray Moore, 7-6, 5-7, 7-6. "At my age, I guess you should try to forget birthdays," said Laver. They finally gave him the cake at the end of the day, and he washed it down with torrents of Australian beer.

Rosewall, down 0-4 in a final set tiebreaker, refused to be rattled by Nastase's court antics, winning the final five points with a classic display of shotmaking.

Rosewall had lost seven consecutive games after winning the first game of the second set, then blew a 3-1 lead in the third before rallying with the patient play from the baseline which has become his trademark.

Ashe, Evert Gain

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10 (AP). —Chris Evert barely survived and Arthur Ashe got a scare yesterday, but both moved ahead in the $150,000 U.S. clay court tennis championships.

Evert, the top women's seed, scored a 6-7, 7-5, 4-2, semi-final victory over an ailing Nancy Gunter, who retired with cramps in the final set, and Ashe had early troubles but defeated Jaime Fillol, 7-6, 6-3, in the men's singles quarterfinals.

In other men's matches, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina defeated American Eddie Dibbs, 6-4, 6-1; Manuel Orantes of Spain beat Juan Gisbert of Spain, 6-2, 6-2, and Onny Parun of New Zealand defeated Ivan Molina of Colombia, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

More Sports News On Page 11

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7.)

tractive than when the loan was launched.

Dollar interest rates in Europe are in the unusual position of lagging behind those in New York due to the switching that has been going on in the foreign-exchange market. Holdings of European currencies are being sold to switch into dollar investments—and this switching is generally credited with keeping the bond market open during the height of the vacation season.

But with doubt now cast on interest-rate developments, the flow of funds may be diverted from the Eurobond market to three-month, six-month and 12-month Eurocurrency deposits.

In fact, some bankers insist that the doubling of the size of New Zealand's loan has culled just about all the currently available investment funds and more will not be found until investors return from the beaches.

Taken together, all of these factors spell bad news for the issues now on offer. The $20-million loan for Finnish Export, underwritten by the 11 co-managers, never engendered much enthusiasm among the banks not included in the underwriting and that is more true this week than when the issue was launched. The five-year notes are expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.

Past Performance

Mitsui Shipbuilding will be offering to sell $20 million of five-year paper, also bearing a 9 1/4-per-cent coupon. Much of this issue supposedly will be placed in the Mideast—two of the four co-managers are Arab banks. But if past performance is any indication, much of this paper will be on offer in Europe.

Setting the terms on a loan for a Japanese borrower is always more political than most other issues as the borrowers are exceedingly concerned about being seen tapping the market at the same terms as their competitors, regardless of conditions in the bond market.

Thus, Nippon Seiko was priced at 99 1/4 with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent—identical to the terms on Nisshin Steel at the end of last month. Nisshin is quoted at 97-98 and NSK at 97 1/2-98 1/2. These quotes, bankers say, indicated that the market does not want more Japanese paper at the same, wrong terms.

Prices in the deutsche mark sector began to show the first signs of responding to the new-issue market's temporary shutdown. Gains of up to three-quarters of a point were reported in selected high-quality issues.

Market Indicators

International Institutions
(Long Term)
Aug. 6: 9.06 %; July 30: 8.95 %

Industrials
(Medium Term)
Aug. 6: 8.03 %; July 30: 8.03 %
(Long Term)
Aug. 6: 9.02 %; July 30: 9.03 %

Market Turnover

	Aug. 8	Aug. 1
Cedel:	$209.1 mil.	$219.5 mil.
Euroclear:	$283.0 mil.	$296.4 mil.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account
DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	98	99½
Australia 8-86	101	102½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	92	94
Carado 7-80	89	91 Ind.
Centrest 8¾-85	104	105½
CCA 6⅞-80	100	102
CCA 7-84	99½	101
CCA 8-86	101½	103
CECA 6¾-86	93	94½
CFE 6½-86	82	83½
CFE 7¼-78	102	103½
CFE 8½-79	103	104½
Communautés Urb 8-86	100	101½
Credit Nat. 8-86	100½	102
CUF 6¾-77	93	95 Ind.
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	101	102½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	98½	100
Escom 7-78	99	101
Escom 8¼-86	94½	96
Escom 9¼-30	105½	107
Fomento 5½-78	91	93 Ind.
Greater 5⅞-84	93	94½
Imatran 6-75	97	99
Manitoba 7-89	97½	99
Manitoba 9-82	105	107
Nancy 8-86	101½	103
Norges Kommun. 7¾-86	100	101½
North Scot. 8-84	101	102½
Redernes 6-80	100	101½
Reed 6¾-83	94	95½
Sacor 4 6¾-77	93	95 Ind.
S.D.R. 8-86	100½	102
SNCP 7¾-85	99	100½
Watney 7-84	92	94
A.C.O. 10-79	103½	104½
Apel 9½-85	102½	103½
Bass 7-91	69	71 Ind.
Cop. City 10-79	103¼	104¾
Cop. Tel 9½-85	101½	102½
G.I.S. 9¼-82	100¼	101¼
Iceland 8¼-88	92½	93½
Iceland 10-94	103½	104½
Imatran 9¾-85	101	102
St. Oil Ind 8-88	92	94
Brisa 8¾-89	77	79 Ind.
Pechiney 8¾-89	94½	95½
Cofiroute 9-89	99¼	100¼
Oslo 8⅞-93	96	97
Oslo 10-81 (Pl.)	103½	104½
Ireland 9¼-82 (BF)	101½	102½
Ireland 9¼-84 (BF)	100½	101½
S.D.R. 9-87	101	102

Deutsche Marks
(Average price)

Australia 7-72-87	90¼
Copenhagen 6¾-87	76
Courtaulds 7¾-87	[illegible]
Courtaulds 6½-87	70¼
Daimler 5-85	102
Elec Council 7¾-88	[illegible]
ESCOM 6¼-87	71¼
Eurofima 6¾-87	83½
EIB 7¾-83	94½
Finland 7-82	83¼
Hammersley 6¾-87	71½

IAD 6¾-87	79½	
ICI 6½-92	75	
KED 6¼-87	85¼	
KLM 8½-85	99¼	
New Zealand 7-87	83¼	
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	85	
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	95¼	
Philip Morris 6¼-87	90	
Quebec 6½-87	[illegible]	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	85¼	
Saab 7¾-86	90	
Tenneco 7¾-86	92	
Worldbank 6½-82	[illegible]	
Worldbank 6¾-87	86	

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	81	83
CECA 8-85	96	97½
E N E L 7¼-86	82	84
Eurofima 7¾-81	97	99
Interfrigo 7½-86	89	91

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-81	92½	93½
BASF 7½-87	72	74
CNT 7½-84	83½	85½
EIB 7¾-81	86	89
Gervais 5-87	69	71
New Zeal 7¼-87	76	79
Oslo 7½-87	75¼	76¼
Petrol BP 7-80	92	93½
Quebec 7½-87	76	79
Renault 7¼-87	75	77
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	99½	100½
Roussel 7-79	91	93½
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	95½	96½
World Bank 7¼-87	75	76

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	104	105
AMRO 9½-79	104	105
Arbed 6¼-80	92½	93½
BP 6-79	92¼	93¼
Cons Foods 6½-80	94½	95½
Eurofima 5¾-79	96	97
EIB 9¼-79	104	105
Govett 6½-79	96¼	97½
Holl Inns 6½-79	92	93
KLM 6-79	93¼	94¼
Ned Gas Un 9¼-79	103¼	104½
New Zealand 6¾-79	95½	96½
Philips 6-79	95½	96½
Sperry 6½-79	96¼	97½
St. Brands 6½-79	95¼	96½

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	76	80
EIB 7-86	83	[illegible]
Burmah 7-86	60	62
Cons Eur 7-87	73	71
Denmark 6¾-87	75	[illegible]
Gr Met Hot 6¾-87	47	49
Finland 7-87	75	80
ISE 6½-87	60	62
Oslo 6¾-87	77	79
Reed 6¾-87	59	61
Slater 7¼-87	[illegible]	60

New Issue — This announcement appears as a matter of record only. — August 6, 1975

Alusuisse International N.V.
Curaçao

DM 100,000,000
8¼% Bearer Bonds of 1975/1983

Guaranteed by
Swiss Aluminium Ltd.
Chippis and Zurich

ALUSUISSE

Offering Price: 99¼%

DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED — DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED

ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION — ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT K.S.C. — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA NATIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA — BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BANK MEES & HOPE N.V. — BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE S.A. — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
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BARING BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED — BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
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BERLINER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — CAZENOVE & CO.
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED — COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE S.A. — CRÉDIT LYONNAIS — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDITO ITALIANO — DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS VORMALS HANS W. PETERSEN
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE ZENTRALBANK DER GENOSSENSCHAFTEN
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK — — DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION
EFFECTENBANK — WARBURG AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY LIMITED — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AG
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — HAMBROS BANK LIMITED — HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H.
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE — — HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED — INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND) AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI — KIDDER PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED
KREDIETBANK N.V. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K. — KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K. — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED — LAZARD FRERES & CIE. — LAZARD FRERES & CO.
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED — MERCK, FINCK & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A. — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED
NESBITT, THOMSON LIMITED — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN — ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — PICTET & CIE. — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
POST- OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN — N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED — SALOMON BROTHERS
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED — SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO. — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. INCORPORATED — SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE — SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SUMITOMO WHITE WELD LIMITED — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — UBS — DB CORPORATION — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
J. VONTOBEL & CO. — M. M. WARBURG — BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WESTFALENBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LTD.

Dfls 60,000,000.-
7½% bearer Notes of 1971 due 1975/1978
of
NEW ZEALAND

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 4, amounting to Dfls. 15,000,000.-, has been drawn for redemption on September 15, 1975, and consequently the Note bearing consecutive number 4 and all Notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 4 are payable on

September 15, 1975
at

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
in Amsterdam
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg.

August 1, 1975

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WORLD FAMOUS
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Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.15 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
95F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
147F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

CALAVADOS BAL. 95-33 ELY. 27-28
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Snack Bar, Candlelight Dinners, Lunch
40 Av. P.-Ier-de-Serbie (c. Pl. George-V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT — Air cond.

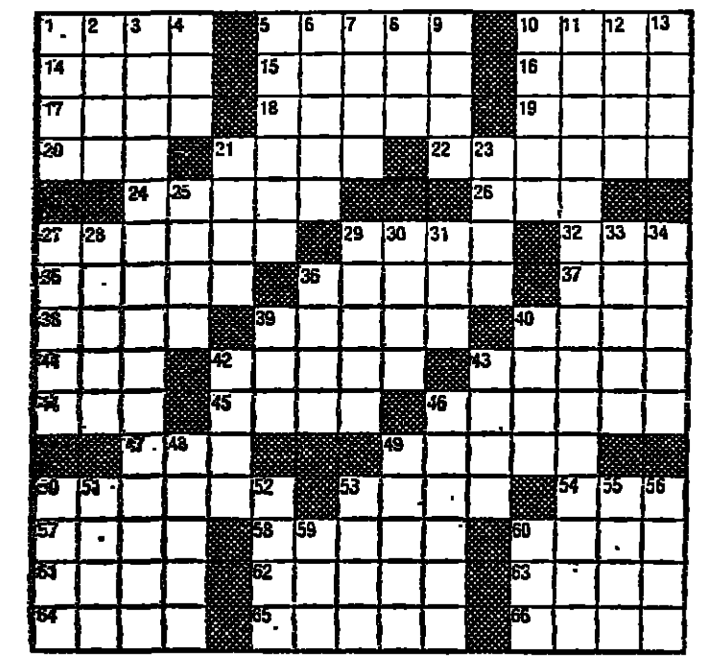
Watch for this feature every
MONDAY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

ACROSS

1 O'Flaherty
5 Birthplace of 11 Down, with 15 Across
10 One who does: Suffix
14 Bombs and bullets
15 See 5 Across
16 Asian native
17 Small barracuda
18 Miss Waters
19 Of aircraft: Prefix
20 Title
21 But: Ger.
22 Arty gatherings
24 Bury
26 Influenced
27 Aspects
29 Olympian goddess
32 Electrical unit
35 Lariat
36 Antihero for 11 Down
37 Girl's name
38 Water birds
39 Wren or Lind
40 Leisure rooms
41 Order to a dog
42 Dance
43 Neighbor of Tyre
44 Pronoun
45 Network
46 Sister for 11 Down
47 Sky altar
49 Victor over the Armada
50 System of rule
53 Port facility
54 Particle
57 Tavern stock
58 Hum ——
60 European city
61 French novelist
62 Make paper unreadable
63 Gratify
64 Declares
65 Signs of sorrow
66 Cleaving tool

DOWN

1 Maiden
2 Zulu regiment
3 Classic by 11 Down
4 Witticism
5 Seven against ——
6 Lotus ——
7 Rhine feeder
8 Way: Abbr.
9 Electric ——
10 Out of condition
11 U.S. novelist
12 Merit
13 Ebro and Tagus, to Spaniards
21 Indian flour
23 Mr. King
25 Hair and fish
27 Impertinent
28 Avian abode
29 Gate part
30 Heating vessel
31 Aldo or manta
33 Asian capital
34 Middle, in law
36 Big top
39 Sloppy or G.I.
40 Dagger
42 Compress
43 Moselle tributary
46 Statements of faith
48 Originates
49 Railroad car
50 Riches' partner
51 English essayist
52 "—— of Eden"
53 Aqua ——
55 Bread spread
56 Plant joint
59 Article
60 —— the cuff



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Fair
ANKARA	28	82	Rain
ATHENS	26	79	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy
BELGRADE	28	82	Cloudy
BERLIN	32	90	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Fair
BUDAPEST	29	84	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	27	81	Fair
COPENHAGEN	31	88	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	34	93	Fair
DUBLIN	19	66	Overcast
EDINBURGH	16	61	Foggy
FLORENCE	32	90	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	31	88	Fair
GENEVA	23	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	22	72	Fair
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fair
LISBON	27	81	Rain
LONDON	22	72	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy
MADRID	29	84	Fair
MILAN	25	77	Cloudy
MONTREAL	24	75	Cloudy
MOSCOW	14	57	Cloudy
MUNICH	26	79	Fair
NEW YORK	31	88	Fair
NICE	28	82	Fair
OSLO	31	88	Fair
PARIS	20	68	Rain
PRAGUE	30	86	Fair
ROME	28	82	Fair
SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	28	82	Cloudy
TEHRAN	34	93	Sunny
TEL AVIV	26	79	Cloudy
TUNIS	33	91	Fair
VENICE	28	82	Cloudy
VIENNA	28	82	Cloudy
WARSAW	28	82	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	30	85	Cloudy
ZURICH	22	72	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

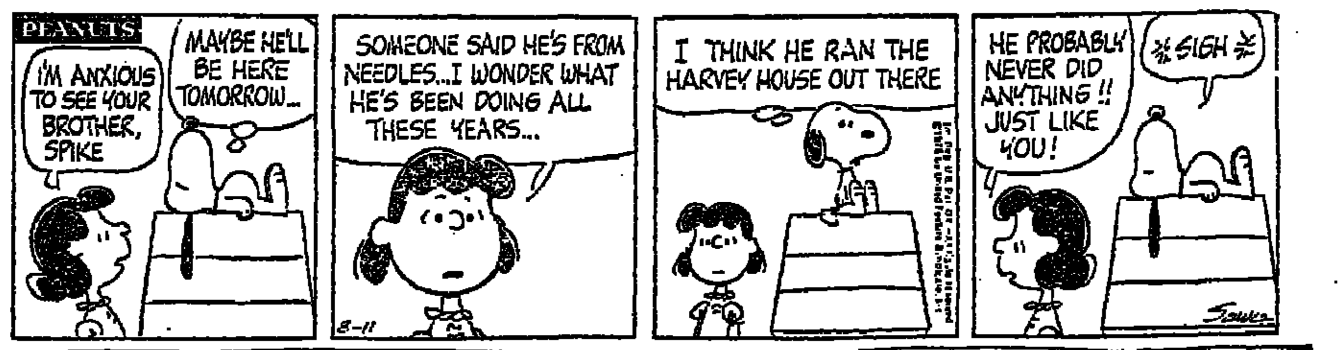
Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Aug. 8, 1975

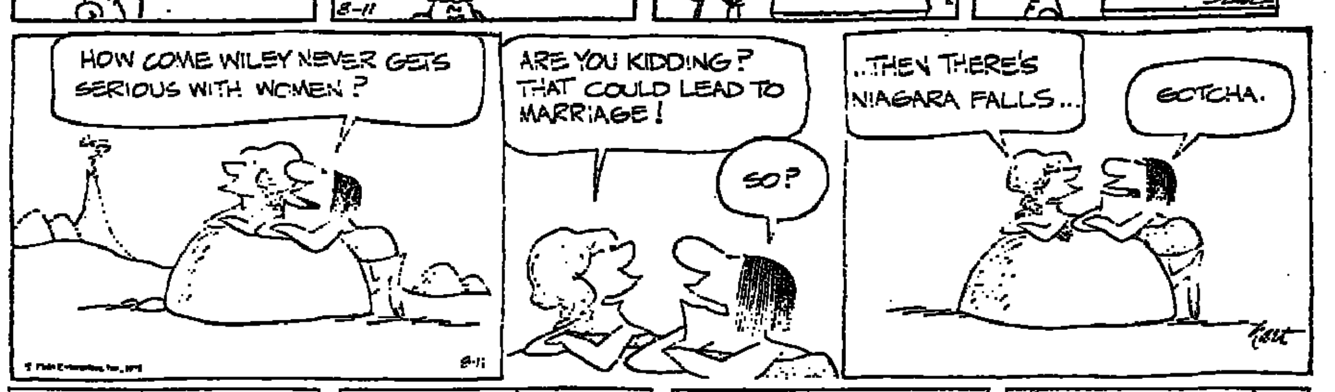
NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.03	4.11
Adm Grt	3.45	3.78
Adm Inc	3.17	3.47
Adm Ins	6.27	6.87
Advisrs	3.37	3.68
Aetna F	6.55	7.16
Aetna Shr	11.61	12.69
Afuture F	7.55	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.38	
Allstate	8.88	9.55
Alpha	9.18	N.L.
Am Birth	10.13	11.13
Am Eqity	4.18	4.58
American Funds:		
Am Bal	6.73	7.36
Amcp	4.31	4.71
Am Inc	7.63	8.34
A Mutl	7.66	8.37
A Specl	5.42	5.92
Bond F	13.88	15.17
Cap Fd	5.59	6.11
Grwth	3.95	4.32
Incom	12.83	14.02
ICA	11.66	12.74
N Pers	14.36	15.69
Str Fd	6.17	6.74
Wa Mut	11.13	12.16
Am Grth	4.32	4.72
Am Insin	4.20	4.59
Am Invs	4.35	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.09	2.28
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.09	6.67
Incme	6.24	6.84
Resrv	10.05	11.01
Spectr	4.06	4.45
Fd Inv	6.10	6.68
Wash N	8.95	9.81
Auda Fd	6.66	7.28
Ae Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.20	4.57
Fnd B	6.45	7.01
Stock	5.46	5.99
BLC Grth	9.06	9.90
Babson	9.11	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	5.16	
Bayrk Gr	4.20	
Beacn Hil	7.60	N.L.
Beacn In	8.58	N.L.
Berger Group:		
Flemg	6.95	
100 Fd	6.66	N.L.
101 Fd	6.94	N.L.
Berk Cap	6.37	6.96
Bondstk	3.89	4.25
Bost Fdn	8.36	9.14
Brwn Fd	2.92	3.01
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	10.93	11.95
Candn	8.79	9.61
Divid	2.78	3.04
NatW S	8.60	9.40
NY Vnt	9.68	10.47
CG Fund	8.56	9.25
CG Incm	7.78	8.41
Centry Sh	8.78	9.60
Chall Inv	8.37	9.15
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.07	1.17
Balan	8.29	9.06
Bond	7.97	8.71
Eq Grt	5.94	6.49
Fd Am	5.75	6.28
Grwth	3.86	4.22
Incom	5.86	6.40
Prov	3.29	3.50
Specl	1.41	1.54
Vent	7.71	8.43
Chart Fd	10.06	11.00
Chase Gr Bos		
Fund	6.23	6.81
Frt Cap	3.73	4.08
Shrhld	6.30	6.89
Specl	5.01	5.45
Chemicl	7.75	8.47
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	5.18	5.67
Knic G	5.25	5.75
Liby Fd	3.71	4.05
Man Fd	2.63	2.87
Schust	5.90	6.45
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.79	9.85
Equty	2.30	2.51
Fund	8.75	9.57
Grwth	4.62	5.05
Incom	8.01	8.75
Vent	2.08	2.27
Colu Grth	11.62	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.87	.94
Cwlth C	1.28	1.39
Comp Gr	4.65	5.20
Comp Ca	3.90	4.27
Comp Bd	7.73	8.40
Comp Fd	7.20	7.83
Concord	7.34	N.L.
Cons Inv	8.62	9.12
Constel G	5.01	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.02	N.L.
Ctry Cap	10.74	11.16
Davge Fd	5.91	N.L.
deVegh	28.36	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.22	10.08
Delaw	8.78	9.60
Delta	3.87	4.23
Dir Cap	3.58	3.92
Dodg Cox	13.57	N.L.
Drc Bur	8.43	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.00	10.96
Equit	3.77	4.03
Levge	12.97	14.21
Liqu As	9.98	N.L.
Spl Inc	6.38	
Third C	10.18	11.16
E&E Fd	2.80	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.16	7.83
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.75	8.47
Grwth	8.34	9.11
Incom	5.26	5.75
Specl	5.23	5.72
Stock	8.53	9.32
EDIE Spl	16.14	16.47
Egret Fd	9.75	10.60
Elfun Tr	12.48	
Egret Fd	9.75	10.60
Elfun Tr	12.48	
Energy	11.93	N.L.
Fairfld	7.29	7.97
Farm Bu	7.36	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.01	8.13
Empir	17.23	
Four E	15.94	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	7.92	8.66
Capit	7.92	8.66
Contfd	9.77	N.L.
Conv	6.98	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dsiny	6.95	
Eq Inc	10.80	N.L.
Esse	7.07	
Fidel	13.25	14.48
Puritn	8.87	9.72
Salem	3.57	3.90
Trend	18.39	20.10
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.84	N.L.
Indust	3.54	N.L.
Incom	6.08	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.54	11.52
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.35	4.77
Grwth	5.98	6.55
Incom	7.15	7.84
Stock	6.48	7.10
Fst Mlt A	7.20	N.L.
Forty Fr	10.02	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.54	3.87
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.41	4.82
Incom	10.18	11.13
Mutal	7.93	8.83
Specl	8.08	8.83
Foursq	7.20	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	5.81	6.37
Grwth	5.32	5.83
Utils	3.67	4.02
Incom	1.62	1.78
US Gov	9.27	10.16
Capil	5.23	5.73
Equit	3.03	3.32
Frkln Lfe	8.71	9.52
FdF Dep	7.56	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.60	8.31
Impac	6.46	7.06
Ind Trd	9.41	10.28
Pilot	7.21	7.88
GE S& S	24.89	
Gen Sec	6.79	N.L.
Grth Ind	15.65	N.L.
Guard M	22.47	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.68	4.02
Grwth	5.39	5.90
Incom	6.65	7.26
Hart Gth	9.04	N.L.
Hart Lev	8.27	N.L.
Harvest	9.06	N.L.
Hedge	5.78	
Heritge	1.10	
Hor Man	15.30	16.22
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.60	5.03
Incom	3.75	4.10
Trus sh	11.96	13.07
Trus un	3.23	
Imp Cap	7.19	7.86
Imp Gth	6.10	6.67
Inc Bost	5.29	5.80
Industry	3.48	
INTGN	7.63	8.25
Int Invst	15.93	17.46
Inver Gth	6.85	N.L.
Inv Guid	6.48	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.72	N.L.
Inves Bos	9.16	10.01
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.52	8.24
Capit S	4.49	4.92
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.37	5.56
IDS Grt	4.72	
IDS ndi	4.26	4.63
Mutl	7.90	8.59
Prog	2.81	3.05
Stock	15.99	17.38
Select	9.55	9.79
Var Py	5.97	6.49
Inv Resh	3.09	3.56
Istel	20.53	21.47
Ivy	5.77	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.14	8.85
Janus F	14.64	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Grwth	5.61	6.10
Signet	7.25	7.86
Johnstn	18.70	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.62	3.96
Cus B1	16.08	17.45
Cus B2	17.26	18.91
Cus B4	7.31	8.01
Cus K1	6.43	7.05
Cus K2	4.84	5.30
Cus S1	16.94	18.56
Cus S2	8.05	8.82
Cus S3	6.92	7.58
Cus S4	2.89	3.17
Polar	2.96	3.24
Land Gth	6.35	6.94
LD EdieC	12.44	13.30
LD EdiR	1.00	1.01
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.87	14.17
Lex Gr	5.80	6.34
Lex Inc	9.94	10.86
Lex Rh	12.30	13.44
Life Ins	5.41	5.92
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.32	5.81
Sel Am	6.13	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.49	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.29	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	9.47	N.L.
Mut	12.01	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.77	7.31
A Bus	2.77	3.00
Bnd Db	9.28	10.14
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.17	10.02
Incom	8.34	9.11
US Gov	9.70	10.60
Massachusett Co.		
Freed	6.62	7.25
Indep	6.49	7.11
Mass	9.33	10.22
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.45	10.17
MIG	9.02	9.73
MID	11.75	12.67
MFD	10.56	11.39
MCD	10.82	11.67
Mates	1.37	N.L.
Mathers	9.12	N.L.
Mid AM	4.31	4.71
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	8.71	9.52
MSB Fd	12.70	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.01	8.75
MIF Fd	7.19	7.77
MIF Gth	3.22	3.48
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.16	11.33
Grwth	3.99	4.34
Incom	7.87	8.55
Mut Shrs	20.34	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.72	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.43	
Natl Ind	8.54	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.49	8.19
Bond	4.09	4.46
Divid	3.13	3.42
Grwth	4.92	5.38
Pf Stk	5.38	5.88
Incom	4.41	4.82
Stock	6.31	6.90
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	13.73	14.92
Grwth	7.84	8.52
Incom	13.09	14.22
Side	12.43	13.73
Neuw Fd	7.28	N.L.
New Wld	10.04	10.97
Newton	10.16	11.10
Nichls Fd	11.66	N.L.
Noreast	13.42	N.L.
Omega	7.22	7.34
One Wms	13.19	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.69	6.22
Incom	7.01	7.66
Opp Ms	1.00	
AIM	7.78	8.50
Time	5.12	5.60
OTC Sec	9.95	10.82
Param M	6.46	7.06
Partner	7.48	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.00	5.46
Penn Sq	6.66	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.22	N.L.
Phila	6.11	6.68
Phoe Cap	7.34	8.02
Pilgrim Grp:		
Plig FS	10.89	11.37
Plig Fd	6.43	7.03
Mag C	2.72	N.L.
Mag In	7.80	8.52
Pine St	9.46	N.L.
Pioneer Fund.		
Fund	11.12	12.15
II	10.12	11.06
Plan Inv	9.95	10.82
Pligrth	9.56	10.47
Plitred	5.98	6.54
Price Funds:		
Grwth	9.73	N.L.
Incom	9.34	N.L.
N Era	10.35	N.L.
N Horiz	4.65	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.35	N.L.
Prov Gth	6.74	7.37
Pru SIP	8.22	8.99
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.50	10.38
Equit	8.37	9.15
Georg	11.65	12.73
Grwth	9.00	9.84
Incem	7.02	7.67
Invest	6.97	7.62
Vista	8.79	9.61
Voyag	9.53	10.42
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.44	4.85
Safec Eqt	7.05	7.70
Safec Gth	5.54	6.05
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	12.15	N.L.
Specl	19.60	N.L.
Balan	12.86	N.L.
Com St	7.99	N.L.
Man Rs	10.03	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.34	4.74
Security Funds:		
Equiy	3.05	3.34
Invest	5.70	6.25
Ultra	6.44	7.06
Sent Gth	8.00	8.70
Sentry F	11.16	12.15
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.21	4.60
Entrp	4.75	5.19
Fiet Fd	4.00	4.37
Harbr	7.19	7.86
Legal	5.87	6.42
Pace	7.30	7.98
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	14.65	16.01
Incom	15.59	17.04
Invest	7.71	8.47
Sherm D	14.65	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.33	6.92
Invest	8.70	9.51
Trust	6.75	7.38
Vent	7.84	8.57
SB Eqty	8.71	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.27	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.21	10.69
Sw Invs	6.28	6.79
Swin Gt	4.31	4.66
Sover Inv	9.99	10.92
Spectra F	3.70	N.L.
S&P IntD	5.31	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.68	4.02
Div Fd	4.14	4.52
Prog F	3.56	3.89
StFrm Gt	4.29	N.L.
S Frm In	7.96	N.L.
State St	36.41	36.77
Steadman Funds.		
Am Ind	2.38	N.L.
Asso F	.95	N.L.
Invest	1.34	N.L.
Ocean	6.21	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.19	N.L.
Cap O	7.22	N.L.
Stock	11.24	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.60	6.12
Incom	7.65	8.36
Kemp	10.07	10.71
Sumir	7.76	8.48
Tech	6.05	6.61
Survey F	8.12	8.87
Temp Gt	8.05	8.80
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.82	7.41
Trav Eq	8.93	9.80
Tudr Hed	11.00	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.52	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.35	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.42	N.L.
US GovSe	9.27	9.41
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.41	3.73
Balan	6.87	7.51
ComSt	10.36	11.22
Unif Mut	6.76	7.39
Unifund	7.43	8.12
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	unavail	
Nat Inv	unavail	
United Funds:		
Accm	5.57	6.10
Bond	6.58	7.21
Con Gr	8.09	8.87
Con Inc	7.79	8.54
Incom	9.53	10.44
Scen	5.42	5.94
Vang	4.56	5.00
Unit Svcs	4.11	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.21	5.43
Incom	4.04	4.42
Lev Grt	5.91	6.46
Spl Sit	2.83	3.07
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.90	6.45
Comm	5.38	6.19
Specl	6.03	6.57
Vand Gth	3.33	N.L.
Vand Inc	7.56	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	17.12	18.71
Ivest	7.01	7.66
Morg	9.63	10.52
Trust	8.62	9.42
Wellsl	10.40	11.37
Welltn	8.95	9.78
West B	2.91	3.74
Windr	7.41	8.10
Var In P	2.95	3.21
Wall St G	5.36	5.86
Weing Eq	9.40	N.L.
West Ind	2.18	2.39
WesH Grt	4.25	4.74
Wisc Fd	4.32	4.74
Zeegler	8.45	9.22

PEANUTS



B.C.



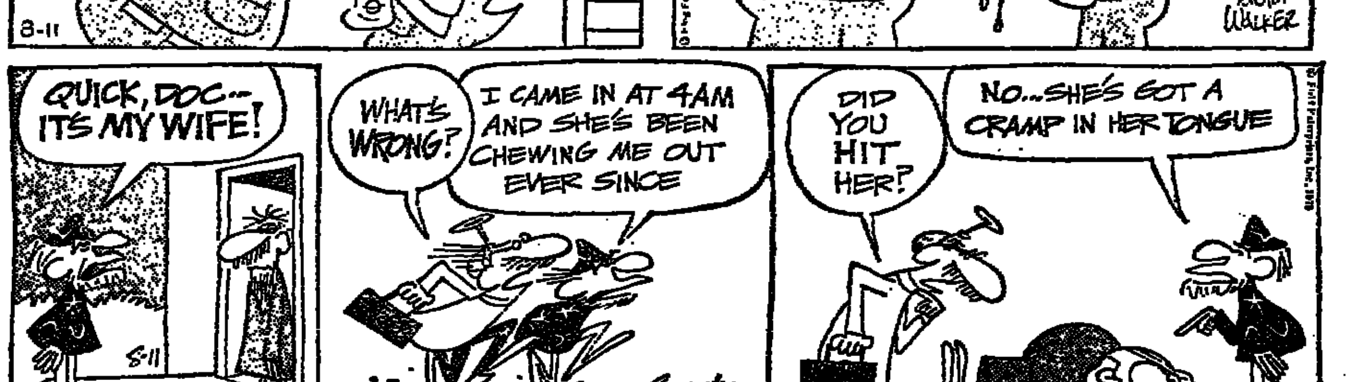
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

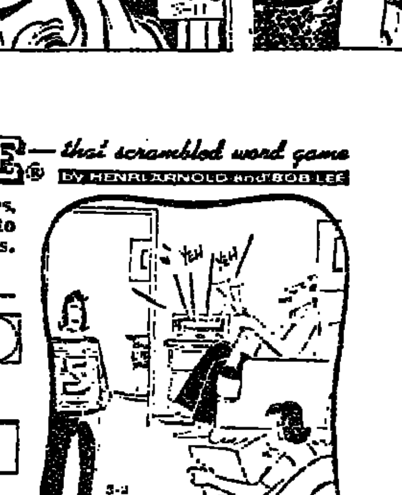
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOFOR

SAGYS

DENEEL

RANCAL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

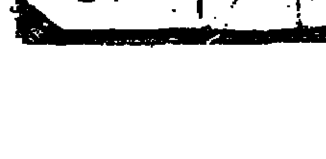
Saturday's Jumbles: ALIVE JOKER DAINTY NOBODY

Answer: How the stool pigeon ended up—AS A "JAIL BIRD"

DENNIS THE MENACE



...AND WHATEVER YA DO, DON'T TELL HER TO 'CALM DOWN'!



BOOKS

THE LONELY HUNTER

A Biography of Carson McCullers

By Virginia Spencer Carr. Doubleday. 600 pp. $12.

Reviewed by John Shinn

PLACE one leg of a compass at, say, Montgomery, Ala., and draw a circle 300 miles in diameter around it. You will come up with a piece of territory that has produced in 50 years an astonishing group of writers: William Faulkner, Carson McCullers, Tennessee Williams, Eudora Welty, Flannery O'Connor, Truman Capote, Walker Percy, Harper Lee, to name a few.

There are no ready explanations for this phenomenon, but there are some persuasive hints in a new book, "The Lonely Hunter: A Biography of Carson McCullers," by Virginia Spencer Carr, a teacher of English at the college in Carson McCullers's hometown of Columbus, Ga.

Born Lula Carson Smith in 1917 (her father had a small jewelry business), Lula Carson, early on an aspiring concert pianist, dropped her musical ambitions and her first name and married Reeves McCullers, a close Alabama neighbor also interested in becoming a writer.

"The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter," published when the author was 23 years old, was critically acclaimed and considered extraordinary and exciting by the literary establishment. From this time until her death almost 30 years later, Carson McCullers was a friend, an enemy and a puzzle to almost everybody whose lives she touched, and the list of her acquaintances is impressive indeed.

After two or three years of life with Reeves McCullers (who held commercial jobs in small Carolina towns) she opted for literary New York. Almost immediately, George Davis, an editor at Harper's magazine, invited her to share the brownstone he had leased at 7 Middagh Street in the eastern shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge. A kind of high-toned literary boarding house, the Middagh establishment harbored W. H. Auden, the poet, Gypsy Rose Lee, the dancer, the children of Thomas Mann, and, at one time or another, almost everybody involved in New York artistic circles. Early in life, McCullers was moving in a very heady atmosphere.

Virginia Carr has not ... a work of literary critic... her 600 pages cover Mc... life-style in almost week... detail. McCullers and ... maintained a curious ... fection (including a divo... remarriage) until he kil... self in France in 1953.

Their eccentric sex life is dwelt on in some... "Three's company but ... crowd" might sum it up... lers's uncommonly plain ... to those who attracted ... was more often than ... embarrassment to the... (whatever his or her ... feeling might have been... time) and often led to ... ment. One may conjectu... reading Carr's account ... habit was at once the... core of McCullers's priv... and the triumph of ... writing.

"The Ballad of the Sa... appeared first in two ... installments in 1943 and... as a book. The reviews... short of the enthusiasm f... Heart Is a Lonely Hunte... this was discouraging... "Reflections in a Golde... also provoked mixed re...

But McCullers had for ... much more significant ... mind. It was first refe... as "The Bride and Her B... and emerged in 1946, afte... of work and seven rew... as "The Member of the We... McCullers had at last stru... dirt, both aesthetically a... nancially. The book had ... velous reviews. Almost ... disliked it and it becam... those days) a real best se...

She was urged on by ... people, especially Tenness... liams, a lifelong friend, t... the book into a play. Th... a long and arduous proce... Cullers said that she had ... seen more than a hal... plays in her life). But ... 1949 "The Member of the... ding" opened on Broadwa... an inspired cast: Ethel ... Julie Harris, and six... Brandon De Wilde. Eve... in the theater world kne... something special had hap... A later screen version wi... same cast has become a ... classic.

McCullers's next atte... playwriting. "The Square ... of Wonderful" was a ... disaster and never got ... Philadelphia. Her final ... written in 1961, "Clock W... Hands" never got pas... critics. Her health and ... were obviously too far go... another major work.

John Shinn, a former ... ing executive, was rai... Carson McCullers's countr...

© The Washington Post

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CRAB TAPED ROME
LIMA ECOLE EVIL
USES PAUSE CALL
BENEDICTARNOLD
LADI MUM
PAPER AARONBURR
SHASTA NOUS POI
OOPS RAGES SPAN
RAP AMIE EATERS
AXISSALLY PARSE
OAT AMER
VIDKUNQUISLING
GOOD ROUPS EDER
ETTE ELIOT TORO
MEAN SONNY SLOW

CHESS

By Robert B...

The 1975 United States womens championship held July 13 to 27 at the Plankinton House in Milwaukee was the 21st event in the series. Under the auspices of the International Chess Federation, the tournament also doubles as a zonal competition, the first stage of qualification for the women's championship. The top two prize winners go on to the women's interzonal tournament.

This year's tourney featured the same type of competition between rising young players and seasoned players that can be found at every level nowadays. The Establishment, represented by Gisela Gresser, Eva Aronson, Mona Karff and Greta Olsson, faced the challenge of such newcomers as Rachel Crotto, Ruth Herstein, Linda Mahan, Diane Savereide, Ruth Orton-Haring, Joan Schmidt and Marilyn Simmons.

The number of women engaged in tournament play in this country is but a minute fraction of the 60,000 men registered by the United States Chess Federation despite various inducements; such as a separate championship and special prizes for women entrants in open events. Moreover, the achievement of the top women lags far behind that of the top men for reasons that still remain obscure. None of the 11 in this tournament holds master rank.

Their games, therefore, are liable to take a topsy-turvy course as can be seen in the first-round encounter between Miss Herstein and Miss Savereide in which Black, too intent on her own plan of giving mate, fell smack into her opponent's mate when a draw was available.

Miss Herstein's 8 P-K3 was needlessly tame when 8 P-Q5, followed by either 9 P-K4 or 9 P-B5 would have allowed White to press for advantage. Consequently, Miss Savereide had no trouble getting a good position with 10...P-B4.

Also, Miss Herstein's 12 N-N5 was pointless even

SAVEREIDE/BLACK



HERSTEIN/WHITE

Position after 33 RxBch.

though Miss Savereide fail... to profit by it with 15. ... P-KR3; 16 N-R3, P-KN... which would have strand... the white knight. Later, M... Herstein's 18 Q-B1 was ... only good reply to 17...Q-... but, after 18...PxP, it w... correct to play 19 PxP, Q... 20 KRxQ, B-Q2. Instead, M... Herstein ruined her p... position by 19 QxQ, PxQ... KR-B1, R-R5; 21 RxP.

Once again Miss Savere... could have obtained a cle... advantage by fixing the wh... queen bishop pawn with ... ...P-N3, but instead s... headed into obscure comp... cations with 21...N-K4. A... for the second time she h... the chance to belay the wh... knight by 23...P-KN4, ... omitted the move.

Miss Herstein overloo... the gain of a pawn by ... NxP, but two moves ... she was in hot pursu... material with 31 B-N5. ... 31...K-K2 would have ... lapsed against 32 BxB, ... 33 N-N7.

Miss Savereide came ... with an excellent resc... 31...R-R8ch; 32 K-N2, N-... threatening 33...R-N8 ... 34 K-R3, P-N5 mate. And ... would have had the draw ... she had seen the neces... for 33...K-B1; 34 B-B... K 8ch; K-R1 (not 35 K... P-N5 ch; 36 K-R4, N-B6 ma... N-B6 with a repetition ... moves. But she commit... the final blunder with 33... K-N3?? and had to resig... view of 34 R-N7ch, KxN... B-K8 ch, K-N5; 36 P-R3 ...

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Herstein	Black Savereide	White Herstein	Black Savereide	White Herstein	Black Savereide
1 N-KB3	P-KN3	13 NxN/7ch	QxN	25 N-B4	B-Q...
2 P-KN3	B-N2	14 B-N2	P-K5	26 R-B7	P/1...
3 B-N2	P-Q3	15 P-Q5	N-N5	27 RxP	RxR
4 P-Q4	N-KB3	16 BxB	QxB	28 RxR	RxR
5 P-B4	0-0	17 P-N4	Q-B5	29 B-B1	P-N...
6 N-B3	N-B3	18 Q-B1	PxP	30 N-R5	K-B...
7 0-0	P-K4	19 QxQ	PxQ	31 B-N5	R-R...
8 P-K3	N-Q2	20 KR-B1	R-R5	32 K-N2	N-N...
9 P-QR3	P-QR4	21 RxP	N-K4	33 RxBch	K-N...
10 P-N3	P-B4	22 P-B5	P-R3	34 R-N7ch	resig...
11 N-Q5	N-K2	23 N-R3	R-R4		
12 N-N5	N-KB3	24 PxP	PxP		

Beats Crampton by 2

·icklaus Takes His Fourth PGA Crown

·ION, Ohio, Aug. 10 (UPI). ·ering briefly at the start ·then settling down, Jack ·us once again reasserted ·sition as golf's most domi- player by winning the Pro- ·al Golfers' Association ·pionship today for the ·time. It was also the ·major title of his magnifi- ·career.

·r strokes ahead at the ·of the day, Nicklaus bogeyed ·f the first three holes and ·his lead over Bruce Cramp- ·rimmed in half. He gave hope to the field that he ·oming back.

·one, including Crampton, ·runner-up, ever got any ·to Nicklaus the rest of the ·n this warm and muggy day ·estone Country Club as he ·by two.

·k did not make another ·until it didn't matter on ·inal hole, where he drove ·a tree, took three shots to ·the fringe of the green, ·then took three more from ·for a double-bogey six.

·klaus finished with a 1-over- ·1 for a 276 total. Crampton ·a 69 for 278.

·once more, as if he really needs to prove anything any more, Nicklaus clinched for himself a player-of-the-year award —his third in four years.

It was his second major title of the year as he won the Masters. He missed out in the U.S. Open by two strokes when he finished with three successive bogeys, and was one behind in the British Open. He has won 14 major titles in 14 years as a pro, along with two U.S. amateur titles.

"If you win one major title in a year it's a good year," Nicklaus said a couple of days ago. "Two make it a great year."

And that's exactly what it is. He leads the money list with $243,599, counting his $45,000 from the PGA. That's more than he won in all of 1974. He has won four tournaments this year.

The finish was somewhat similar to Nicklaus' first PGA title, a dozen years ago in Dallas when he was 23. Crampton led him by three strokes on the final day, but Jack outshot Bruce, 68-74, and won.

In 1972, at both the Masters and U.S. Open, Crampton finished second to Nicklaus. In 1973, when Nicklaus won the PGA at Cleveland, 50 miles from here, to surpass Bobby Jones' major championship record of 13, Crampton again was second.

Crampton got in position to be second again on Friday by shooting a 63, a course and tournament record. That was followed by a 75 yesterday and today's 69.

But he contributed to his own defeat.

The Australian was within two shots of Jack and putting for birdie on the 15th hole, a 230-yard par-3. He ran it 18 inches past the hole. The putt coming back never hit the cup and it was a three-putt bogey.

Nicklaus, playing in the group right behind Crampton, watched it from the tee, then came along and birdied the same hole.

That made the lead four shots again.

Crampton was more careful with his next 18-inch putt for par, at the 16th hole, but it still rolled around the rim of the cup before falling in.

Finally, on 18, his hopes long gone, Crampton smiled when he hit an approach iron that was nearly perfect. But even then, he missed the putt.

Tom Weiskopf, who birdied 18 for a 68, was third at 279.

Andy North, a 25-year-old third year pro, shot the day's best round, a 65, and was alone in fourth place at 281.

Hale Irwin and Billy Casper were both at 283 following rounds of 73 and 70, respectively. Gene Littler and Dave Hill were another stroke back with 71 and 68 today.

Palmer, failing once more to win the only major title that has eluded him, finished far back at 291 after a 73. Lou Graham, the U.S. Open champion, staggered home at 78 for 296 and Lee Trevino, the defending champion, finished at 74 for 297.

Play was interrupted for about 25 minutes early in the round by rain and lightning. It was the 10th storm interruption on the PGA tour in the last nine weeks, including the Western Open at Oak Brook, Ill., during which three players were struck by lightning. Two of them, Trevino and Bobby Nichols, were on the course when play was suspended today.

The victory, Jack's 57th on the tour, was typical in that he responded to a challenge.

Coming up in the 1960s, he had to fight the shadow of Arnold Palmer to gain acceptance as golf's top player. Then he had challenges from both Gary Player, whose eight major titles are second to Jack's 16 among active players, and Lee Trevino.

This year, it was Johnny Miller, a threat Nicklaus overcame in the spring when he won three tournaments in a row—the Doral, the Heritage, and finally the Masters.

Jack bogeyed the 400-yard opening hole today when he drove into the right rough, was over in two, chipped strongly back into the fringe, chipped to a foot and a half and finally made the putt for a 5.

He birdied the 500-yard, par-5 second after driving into a fairway bunker but he hit a tree with his approach and bogeyed the third, a 450-yard, par-4.

That was it.

Nicklaus parred the rest of the front nine, although he needed a five-foot second putt at eight. He birdied 11, saved par from the fringe at 13, got the birdie at 15 and then the double-bogey at 18.

By then, though, he knew it didn't matter and so did everyone else. Jack was smiling, waving to the gallery and laughing as he hacked his way through the last hole.

Yesterday, Nicklaus had to perform a few of his magic tricks, like taking a penalty stroke on the giant 625-yard, 16th hole and still saving his par 5. The only time he touched that fairway was when he crossed it, from the left rough to the right rough.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Jack Nicklaus	70-68-67—205
Bruce Crampton	71-63-75—209
Hale Irwin	72-65-73—210
Ed Dougherty	69-70-72—211
Tom Weiskopf	70-71-70—211
Tom Watson	70-71-71—212
David Graham	72-70-70—212
Bob Murphy	75-68-69—212
Mark Hayes	67-71-75—213
Larry Hinson	68-73-72—213
Billy Casper	68-72-73—213
Don January	72-70-71—213
Mike Hill	72-71-70—213
Gene Littler	76-71-66—213
John Schlee	71-68-75—214
Mac McLendon	73-71-70—214
Leonard Thompson	74-69-72—215
J.C. Snead	73-67-75—215
Butch Baird	72-69-74—215
Gary Player	72-70-73—215
Ray Floyd	70-73-72—215
Gil Morgan	73-71-71—215
Jerry Heard	75-70-70—215
Bud Allin	73-72-70—215



United Press International.

LOOKS RIGHT—Jack Nicklaus and his caddy watch long putt on 16th hole fall into cup for a par 5.

Young Victor in England

Woman Golfer in Shape To Win European Open

SUNNINGDALE, England, Aug. 10 (AP).—Donna Caponi Young hit 500 golf balls a day to get fit again after injuring a muscle in her rib cage two months ago.

"Sometimes you wonder whether it's worth it," said the 30-year-old American. "Why work so hard for this stupid little game?"

But it paid off here yesterday. Young won the European Open for women and a prize of £5,000 ($11,000).

"It's not the money," she said. "It's just that I love golf. Golf is my life. It's my husband's life and my family's life. I don't know anything else."

Her husband, golf equipment manufacturer Ken Young, watched her win the title. Her father, professional Harry Caponi, who taught her to play, died in 1971 at age 59.

Young started the season by winning two tournaments, but her success was halted by the injury to her rib cage. For four weeks she was unable to swing a club.

Hooks Hurt

She went into the 72-hole tournament here still worried about the injury. She took 20 or 30 practice swings each morning before it felt right. "It still grabs me sometimes when I'm playing," she said. "I hooked my drive once in the last round and felt a nasty twinge."

Young holed with a sand wedge from 60 yards for an eagle two at the 11th hole on the last day. It was the most spectacular shot of the tournament and gave her a two-stroke advantage over fellow American Sandra Palmer.

"My husband says I'm the worst wedge player in the world," Young said. "When I saw that ball go in, my first thought was Ken, did you see it?"

Husband Ken did see it. He said: "It was a great shot—possibly the best I have ever seen her play."

Young had rounds of 68, 71, 74 and 70 and finished with a total of 283. That was 13 under par on Sunningdale's 6,174-yard par 36-38—74 layout. Palmer shot 70-69-72-74 for 285.

Chako Higuchi of Japan was third with 77-69-72-71—289.

Gerda Boykin, 37-year-old German player, who lives in the United States, set a women's record for the Sunningdale course with a round of 67. She had a string of birdies over the last five holes. But she had some high scores in the earlier rounds and finished in seventh place on 292.

·poles Ordered Face Stracey

·XICO CITY, Aug. 10 (Reu- ·—The World Boxing Coun- ·has ordered welterweight ·pion José Napoles of ·co to defend his title ·st Britain's John Stracey ·ct. 12. Dr. Ramon Velaz- ·president of the WBC, an- ·ced that Napoles had until ·Monday to decide the date ·venue for the fight.

·e WBC gave Stracey, its top- ·ed contender, the right to ·t Napoles for the crown four ·ths ago but the British ·ter agreed to wait until ·oles had had a rematch with ·rican challenger Armando ·s.

Football Deals

·TIMORE — Traded Dave Hazel, receiver, to Minnesota for future choice. Waived John Andrews, ·end, and Gerry Palmer, offensive

·SHINGTON—Waived Leroy How- ·cornerback; Bill Wyman, center, ·rank Weiss, kicker.

·LADELPHIA—Acquired James Mc- ·, running back, from Oakland ·s for future draft choice.

·ANGELES—Signed Bob DeMarco, ·free agent formerly with St. ·Cardinals, Miami Dolphins and ·and Browns.

·LOUIS—Waived Mike Brunson, ·ive back.

·sians Win Water Polo

·EBEC, Aug. 10 (Reuters).— ·Soviet Union defeated Cuba, ·here Friday night to capture ·gold medal in a four-nation, ·ume water polo tournament.

Tiger Manager Doesn't Want Birthday Gift

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (UPI). —Glenn Borgmann singled in the game's only run, with two out in the fourth inning, and Dave Goltz pitched a five-hitter yesterday to give the Minnesota Twins a 1-0 victory that was the Detroit Tigers' 14th consecutive defeat—a club record.

The Tigers were so impotent that no outfielder for Minnesota made a putout in the game and the only Detroit balls hit out of the infield were four of the five singles. The record was set on the 56th birthday of Detroit manager Ralph Houk.

The previous club record of 13 defeats in a row was set by the 1930 Detroit team at the start of that season and equaled by a 1953 Detroit team that lost 95 games, second highest figure in the club's history.

Pirates Lose Fifth Straight But Maintain Two-Game Lead

HOUSTON, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Skip Jutze's two-run single highlighted a four-run inning today and the Houston Astros went on to hand the Pittsburgh Pirates their fifth straight loss, 5-3, behind the pitching of James Rodney Richard and Mike Cosgrove. But Pittsburgh retained its two-game lead over the Philadelphia Phils, who also lost, in the National League East.

Richard was touched for just one hit in six innings, but walked 10 batters and had thrown 120 pitches when he was taken out by manager Preston Gomez after giving up a walk to pinch-hitter Ed Kirkpatrick to open the seventh inning. Cosgrove came on to preserve Richard's eighth victory of the season against seven losses.

The Astros scored four runs in the first inning. Singles by Greg Gross and Cesar Cedeno and an intentional walk to Doug Rader filled the bases. Loser Jim Rooker, 8-8, then walked Tommy Helms with two out to force in the first run.

Jutze followed with a two-run single and the fourth run of the inning scored on the same play as Manny Sanguillen threw the ball wildly to third.

Dodgers 2, Mets 1

At New York, John Hale's home run and Steve Yeager's run-scoring single in the fourth inning backed the three-hit pitching of Don Sutton to lead Los Angeles to a 2-1 victory over the Mets. The victory was the 16th for Sutton.

Hale hit his sixth homer to lead off the fourth against Mets' starter Hank Webb, who suffered his fifth loss in nine decisions. Steve Garvey then walked, took second on Ron Cey's single and advanced to third on a long fly before scoring on Yeager's single to left.

Cards 3, Padres 2

At St. Louis, Lou Brock singled home Mike Tyson with the winning run after Ken Reitz's homer tied the game in the 10th inning, giving the Cards a 3-2 victory over San Diego. Tito Fuentes gave San Diego a 2-1 lead in the top of the 10th with his third homer, but the one-out blast by Reitz, his fourth, evened the score again. Tyson and pinch-hitter Bake McBride followed with singles off San Diego reliever Bill Greif and Rich Folkers came in to yield Brock's game-winning single.

Reds 11, Expos 3

At Cincinnati, George Foster belted a three-run homer and

Sunday

Johnny Bench and Tony Perez had three hits apiece in an 11-3 victory for the Reds over Montreal. Rollie Eastwick, in relief of Fred Norman, gained his 12th save. Norman, who bowed out with one out in the fifth inning, gained his seventh victory in 10 decisions.

The Reds got to loser Don Carrithers for one run in the fourth inning and then added four in the fifth, three of them unearned. Three hits, one a double by Ken Griffey, and an error by Larry Parrish did the damage.

Singles by Joe Morgan, Bench and Perez, coupled with Parrish's second error, gave the Reds two more runs in the sixth.

Cubs 9, Braves 1

At Atlanta, Bill Bonham pitched a five-hitter and Rick Monday had three hits, including a three-run double, to pace the Chicago Cubs to a 9-1 victory over the Braves. Bonham, now 11-8, didn't give up his first hit until Earl Williams led off the fifth with a single, and was sitting on a one-hit shutout when the contest was delayed for 59 minutes at the end of the fifth inning because of rain.

Giants 8, Phils 1

At Philadelphia, Gary Matthews drove in four runs with two homers to power San Francisco to an 8-1 victory over the Phils. The Giants banged out 12 hits against five Phils' pitchers to help Jim Barr, 10-9, pick up the victory. Starter Dick Ruthven, 1-1, took the loss.

Twins 4, Tigers 0

At Detroit, Bert Blyleven sent the Tigers to their 15th straight loss, extending the club record, by pitching a four-hitter to give Minnesota a 4-0 victory. Jerry Terrell doubled and Rod Carew hit a pinch-hit sacrifice fly in the seventh inning to give the Twins their first two runs off loser Ray Bare, 6-7. Detroit has not scored a run in its last 20 innings and has only one in its last 28.

Minnesota, which did not have an outfield putout yesterday, got only three today.

White Sox 3, Orioles 2

At Chicago, Jorge Orta's run-scoring double and Brian Downing's two-run homer triggered a three-run ninth inning that carried the White Sox to a 3-2 victory over Baltimore. Orta's double over Paul Blair's head with one out in the bottom of the ninth scored Pat Kelly from first base after Downing had tied the score earlier in the inning with a two-run homer.

Grant Jackson who lost his third game against three victories, had walked Kelly with one out in the ninth. Ross Grimsley, who replaced Jackson, threw just one pitch as Orta ended the contest.

Royals 5, Indians 1

At Cleveland, John Mayberry extended his hitting streak to 14 games by driving in four runs, including three on a homer, to spark Kansas City to a 5-1 victory over the Indians. Mayberry's 26th homer equaled his career high set in 1972 and upped his RBI total to 81. The big first baseman is hitting .453 in his last 18 games and .365 since July 1, which includes 17 homers and 45 RBI.

Brewers 7, Rangers 4

At Milwaukee, George Scott had four hits, including a homer, scored twice and drove in three runs to lead the Brewers to a 7-4 victory over Texas.

Angels 1, Yanks 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Lee Stanton doubled home Tommy Harper from second base with one out in the ninth inning and Bill Singer and Mickey Scott combined for a four-hitter in a 1-0 Angel victory over the New York Yankees.

Dodgers' Lopes Steals a Record

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP).—Dave Lopes set a major league base-stealing record and set up both Los Angeles runs as the Dodgers rode Burt Hooton's three-hitter to a 2-0 victory over the New York Mets yesterday.

Lopes stole his 31st and 32nd consecutive bases without being caught to surpass the record of 31 established by Max Carey of the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1922.

Lopes stole second base after a walk in the first inning; he doubled in the sixth and scored on Lee Lacy's single. In the eighth, he singled, was bunted to second by Lacy, stole third and scored on a wild pitch by Jerry Koosman.

Lopes' two steals gave him 51 for the season, tops in the National League. Hooton posted his third straight victory and his third shutout of the season.

Reds 9, Expos 1

At Cincinnati, the Reds took advantage of relief pitcher Don Demola's wildness to score four runs in the fifth inning and wrap up a 9-1 victory over Montreal. Gary Nolan, with relief help from Clay Carroll, who pitched the last four innings, was credited with his 10th victory against six losses.

Braves 6, Cubs 2

Cubs 8, Braves 2

At Atlanta, Steve Stone and Paul Reuschel combined on a five-hitter while Don Kessinger and Rick Monday drove in three runs apiece as the Chicago Cubs routed the Braves, 8-2, in their regularly-scheduled game. Atlanta, backed by ninth-inning relief pitching by Phil Niekro, defeated Chicago, 6-2, in the completion of a suspended game of June 12 prior to the regular game.

Cards 6, Padres 1

At St. Louis, Ken Reitz and Willie Davis drove in two runs

Saturday

each to give the Cards a 6-1 victory over San Diego. Lynn McGlothen won his 12th game as he held the Padres to six hits.

Phillies 11, Giants 4

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski doubled home two first-inning runs and Mike Schmidt hit a three-run homer to highlight a six-run fifth inning as the Phillies defeated San Francisco, 11-4. The victory, along with Pittsburgh's loss, put the second-place Phillies two games behind the Pirates in the National League East.

Astros 5, Pirates 0

At Houston, Joe Niekro, making his second start of the season, pitched a five-hitter and Cliff Johnson hit a two-run homer, leading the Astros to a 5-0 victory over Pittsburgh. The Astros scored on 12-game winner Jerry Reuss in the third inning when Niekro singled with one out and later scored on Cesar Cedeno's single.

Angels 8, Yanks 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Ed Figueroa survived a shaky first inning to record his 10th victory and the Angels scored six runs in the eighth inning in beating the New York Yankees, 8-1. The Yankees had three of their seven singles in the first inning to score one run, but Figueroa left the bases full and settled down to improve his record to 10-8. The Angels sent Catfish Hunter to his 11th defeat against 15 victories.

Rangers 4, Brewers 2

At Milwaukee, Ferguson Jenkins scattered 10 hits for his 14th victory in pitching Texas to a 4-2 victory over the Brewers. The loss was Milwaukee's sixth in a row, its ninth in the last 10 games and its ninth in a row at County Stadium.

Red Sox 7, A's 2

At Oakland, Calif., Boston got back-to-back homers in the third inning from Denny Doyle and Cecil Cooper and then coasted to a 7-2 victory over the A's on the pitching of Bill Lee and Dick Drago. Carlton Fisk also homered for Boston, a two-run shot in the fifth. But the big blows came in the third off loser Sonny Siebert. Rick Burleson led off with a single and scored on Bernie Carbo's double. Doyle then hit his fourth homer, and two pitches later, Cooper connected for his ninth.

Royals 6, Indians 4

At Cleveland, two errors by third-baseman Buddy Bell led to three unearned runs in the seventh inning to lift Kansas City to a 6-4 victory over the Indians. After Boog Powell's three-run homer and a solo shot by Rico Carty gave the Indians a 4-2 lead in the sixth, the Royals capitalized on Bell's miscues.

With one out, Al Cowens was safe on Bell's high throw to first. Bob Stinson forced Cowens and Fred Patek walked and Jim Bibby replaced Cleveland starter Dennis Eckersley. Bell let Cookie Rojas's grounder get by him for a two-base error that scored Stinson and Amos Otis followed with a two-run single.

Orioles 12, White Sox 6

At Chicago, Jim Palmer was tagged for 13 hits in 8 2/3 innings, but two home runs by Dave Duncan helped propel the Baltimore right-hander to his 17th victory as the Orioles downed the White Sox 12-6. Palmer, who has lost seven, became baseball's first 17-game winner as the Orioles won their seventh straight and remained six games behind front-running Boston.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	69	45	.605	—
Baltimore	62	50	.554	6
New York	59	54	.522	9 1/2
Milwaukee	54	62	.461	16 1/2
Cleveland	51	60	.459	16 1/2
Detroit	46	69	.400	23 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	70	44	.614	—
Kansas City	63	50	.558	6 1/2
Chicago	55	59	.482	15
Texas	55	60	.478	15 1/2
Minnesota	51	65	.440	20
California	50	66	.431	21

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Games

Cleveland 4, Kansas City 3.
Minnesota 2, Detroit 1.
Texas 6, Milwaukee 4.
Baltimore 7, Chicago 4.
New York 4, California 3.
Oakland 3, Boston 2.

Saturday's Games

Minnesota 1, Detroit 0.
Texas 4, Milwaukee 2.
Boston 7, Oakland 2.
Kansas City 6, Cleveland 4.
Baltimore 12, Chicago 6.
California 8, New York 1.

Sunday's Games

Minnesota 4, Detroit 0.
Kansas City 5, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 3, Baltimore 2.
Milwaukee 7, Texas 4.
California 1, New York 0.
Boston at Oakland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	66	48	.579	—
Philadelphia	64	50	.561	2
St. Louis	59	54	.522	6 1/2
New York	58	55	.513	7 1/2
Chicago	54	63	.462	13 1/2
Montreal	48	63	.432	16 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	75	39	.658	—
Los Angeles	60	55	.522	15 1/2
San Francisco	56	59	.462	20
San Diego	53	61	.465	22
Atlanta	51	64	.443	24 1/2
Houston	42	75	.364	34

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Games

Montreal 6, Cincinnati 7.
Atlanta 1, Chicago 0 (1st).
Chicago 7, Atlanta 1 (2d).
Philadelphia 5, San Francisco 4.
Los Angeles 4, New York 3.
St. Louis 10, San Diego 6.
Houston 5, Pittsburgh 3.

Saturday's Games

Los Angeles 2, New York 0.
Cincinnati 9, Montreal 1.
Philadelphia 11, San Francisco 4.
Atlanta 6, Chicago 2 (1st).
Chicago 8, Atlanta 2 (2d).
St. Louis 6, San Diego 1.
Houston 5, Pittsburgh 0.

Sunday's Games

San Francisco 8, Philadelphia 1.
Los Angeles 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 3, San Diego 2.
Chicago 9, Atlanta 1.
Cincinnati 11, Montreal 3.
Houston 5, Pittsburgh 3.

·sonka, Kiick and Warfield Win in WFL

·MPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10 ·—Csonka, Kiick, Warfield & ·otherwise known as the ·phis Southmen, staged a sec- ·half comeback last night to ·whelm the Charlotte Hornets, ·, in World Football League ·n.

·Southmen's big three, ac- ·d from the National Foot- League's Miami Dolphins, ·scored a touchdown as the ·hmen recovered from an 11-0 ·-time deficit.

·rry Csonka carried for 114 ·s and caught a 10-yard John ·te pass for Memphis's first ·Huarte flipped another ·ndown pass to Paul Warfield ·10 yards out a few minutes ·to put Memphis ahead, 15-

·n Kiick scored his touchdown ·two-yard run in the fourth ·d. The score capped an ·-play, 51-yard drive in which ·carried four times for 26 ·s.

·other WFL action:

·San Antonio, Texas, Billy ·er and Steve Conley each ran ·two touchdowns as the Wings ·the Southern California ·54-22, before 21,000 fans. ·e Wings tied WFL records ·five touchdowns by rushing ·with five action points in ·game. San Antonio's David ·also set a WFL record with ·37-yard punt. Sun quarter- ·Pat Haden threw for 313 ·s and three touchdowns, but ·hern California lost the gains ·0 turnovers.

·e victory left San Antonio ·feated in WFL season play ·a 3-0 record, while Southern ·fornia is 1-1.

·Birmingham, Ala., quarter- ·Matthew Reed scored two ·hdowns in the final quarter ·arry the Vulcans to a 23-17 ·ry over the Philadelphia Bell. ·ended a 65-yard drive with ·winning score on a rollout ·the 10-yard line.

NFL Exhibitions

·OS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (AP). ·mes Harris threw a 10-yard ·hdown pass and led two other ·hdown drives in the first 33 ·utes as the Los Angeles Rams ·t on to trounce the Dallas ·boys, 35-7, in the exhibition ·ner for both National Foot- ·League teams last night.

·ith the Rams leading, 21-0, ·kup quarterback Ron Jaworski ·over for Harris in the second ·f and riddled the Cowboy de- ·se with his passes, completing ·of eight passes for 115 yards ·a touchdown.

Dolphins 7, Bengals 3

·t Miami, veteran quarterback Earl Morrall revived a sluggish Dolphins' offense and threw a 10-yard touchdown pass to Nat Moore for a 7-3 victory over Cincinnati.

Morrall, 41, moved the Dolphins 58 yards in eight plays for the fourth-quarter touchdown. He threw a 17-yard pass to Moore to get the ball to the Bengals' 11-yard line after running backs Don Nottingham and Benny Malone picked up the first 30 yards.

Eagles 17, Steelers 14

At Pittsburgh, Philadelphia capitalized on a pair of third-period turnovers by the Steelers for a 17-14 victory. Bill Bergey, a 253-pound middle linebacker, jarred the ball loose from Pittsburgh tight-end Randy Grossman and Jim Cagle recovered for Philadelphia on the Steelers' 45-yard line. Six plays later, Philadelphia quarterback Roman Gabriel passed 12 yards to Charley Young for a touchdown to cut the Steelers' lead to 14-10.

Artimus Parker then intercepted Joe Gilliam's long pass and returned it 13 yards to the Steeler 38. Mike Boryla replaced Gabriel and hit Harold Carmichael with a game-winning 14-yard scoring pass.

Oilers 13, Saints 7

At New Orleans, kicker Alan Pringle booted field goals of 33 and 25 yards to give Houston a 15-7 victory over the Saints in an ineptly played exhibition game.

It was the first paid event ever in the $163 million Louisiana Superdome and a capacity crowd of 72,434 watched the contest.

Packers 23, Bills 6

At Green Bay, Wis., rookie Willard Harrell raced 82 yards with a punt return for a first-quarter touchdown and caught a 30-yard scoring pass in the final period, sparking the Packers to a 23-6 victory over Buffalo. Harrell, a 179-pound, third-round draft choice from the University of the Pacific, amassed 224 yards by rushing, receiving and kick returns as the Packers celebrated the debut of new coach Bart Starr, their quarterback of the 1960s.

Cards 10, Chiefs 3

At Kansas City, Eddie Moss made a shoestring, end-zone reception of Gary Keithley's 12-yard pass early in the fourth quarter, lifting St. Louis to a 10-3 victory over the Chiefs.

Colts 23, Broncos 20

At Denver, Don McCauley's bull-like running set up Toni Linhart's 29-yard field goal in sudden-death overtime, lifting Baltimore to a 23-20 victory over the Broncos.

Jets 20, Vikings 15

At Tempe, Ariz., Bob Gresham scored two touchdowns to lead the New York Jets to a 20-15 victory over Minnesota. Gresham, who was obtained in the off-season from the Houston Oilers, opened the scoring with a five-yard run around left end to give the Jets a 7-0 lead and later burst off left tackle for a second-quarter touchdown that broke a 10-10 tie and gave the Jets a lead they never relinquished.

The Jets' Joe Namath was five of 11 for 45 yards, playing the entire second quarter and most of the third.

Eagles Acquire Runner

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP).—The Oakland Raiders have traded running back James McAlister, who began his professional career in the World Football League last year, to the Philadelphia Eagles. The Raiders will receive a future high draft choice to complete the trade, Oakland official Al LoCasale said.

English Soccer Quickly Returns To Violent Ways

WEMBLEY, England, Aug. 10 (AP).—The English soccer season began yesterday where it left off last season—with violence, the violence Europeans call "the English disease."

The occasion was the Football Association's annual Charity Shield match at Wembley between the league champions, Derby County, and the FA Cup holders, West Ham United.

Watching among the crowd of 59,000 was Dr. Artemio Franchi, president of the European Association Football Union. Derby won, 2-0, with two first-half goals.

But toward the end of the game, fans began fighting in the stands and beer cans were flying before police moved in to break it up. After the match there was more fighting outside the ground and police made five arrests.

Last year, the Charity Shield match was marred when Liverpool and England striker Kevin Keegan and Leeds and Scottish captain Billy Bremner were sent off for fighting on the pitch.

Last year's league season was plagued by violence on and off the pitch and British fans picked up a bad reputation when they were involved in violent incidents after travels to support their home clubs.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles .... 010 001 020—4 12 1
New York ...... 000 201 000—3 9 0
Rau, Marshall (7) and Yeager; Tate, Sanders (7), Apodaca (9) and Grote. W—Marshall (7-11). L—Sanders (0-1). HR—Garvey (13th), Wynn (17th).

San Francisco . 000 010 030—4 4 3
Philadelphia ... 021 000 101—5 11 2
Falcone, Williams (5), Moffitt (7) and Hill; Underwood, McGraw (8), Garber (9) and Boone. W—Garber (9-6). L—Moffitt (4-4). HR—Luzinski (28th), Montanez (9th).

Pittsburgh ...... 300 000 000—3 7 1
Houston ...... 212 000 00x—5 7 0
Ellis, Tekulve (1), Demery (4), Giusti (7) and Sanguillen; Konieczny, Crawford (1) and May. W—Crawford (2-5). L—Tekulve (0-1). HR—Parker (19th).

San Diego ... 000 202 020— 6 11 2
St. Louis ...... 413 100 10x—10 16 0
Spillner, Folkers (1), Tomlin (4), Frisella (6), Johnson (8) and Davis; Forsch, Reynolds (6), Garman (8) and Simmons. W—Forsch (11-8). L—Spillner (4-10). HR—Forsch (1st).

(First Game)

Chicago .... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Atlanta .... 100 000 00x—1 4 2
Dettore, P. Reuschel (7), Knowles (8) and Mitterwald; Morton (15-12) and Pocoroba. L—Dettore (4-4).

(Second Game)

Chicago .... 000 000 201—3 9 1
Atlanta .... 001 000 600—7 11 2
Burris, Knowles (7) and Swisher, Zoeley (7); Dal Canton, Sosa (3) and Correll. W—Burris (9-9). L—Dal Canton (6-5).

Montreal ...... 000 005 003—8 13 1
Cincinnati ...... 010 010 020—7 9 1
Warthen, Murray (5), Fryman (6) and Carter; Foote (9); T. Carroll, Eastwick (6), Borbon (9), C. Carroll (9) and Plummer. W—Fryman (5-6). L—Borbon (7-4). HR—Reitenmund (2d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota .... 110 000 001—3 12 1
Detroit ...... 000 000 100—1 7 1
Hughes (10-6) and Borgmann; Coleman, Arroyo (9) and Wockenfuss. L—Coleman (5-14).

Kansas City ... 000 000 021—3 9 0
Cleveland ...... 010 100 02x—4 8 1
Pattin, Bird (8) and Stinson; Harrison, Laroche (9) and Ellis. W—Harrison (5-2). L—Pattin (8-7). HR—Gamble (8th), Mayberry (25th).

New York .... 310 000 000—4 9 1
California ...... 000 100 002—3 5 4
Gura (4-4) and Munson; Ryan, Hockenberry (2) and Hampton, Rodriguez (8). L—Ryan (12-12). HR—Herrmann (3d), Chalk (2d).

Boston .... 010 010 000—2 5 0
Oakland .... 000 000 30x—3 3 1
Cleveland (9-6) and Fisk. Holtzman, Fingers (8) and Fosse. W—Holtzman (14-9). HR—Jackson (28th), Tenace (17th).

Baltimore .... 102 001 030—7 10 0
Chicago .... 100 100 110—4 10 1
Alexander, Jackson (7), Miller (8) and Duncan; Wood, Gossage (8), Upshaw (9) and Downing. W—Alexander (5-7). L—Wood (12-14). HR—Duncan (8th), D. Johnson (15th).

Texas .... 000 005 010—6 9 0
Milwaukee ..... 100 000 210—4 11 2
Hargan, Thomas (7), Wright (8), Foucault (8) and Sundberg; Travers, Rodriguez (6), Austin (6), Murphy (9) and Porter. W—Hargan (5-6). L—Travers (4-7). HR—Harrah (15th), Howell (9th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles ... 000 001 010—2 7 2
New York .... 000 000 000—0 3 0
Hooton (9-9) and Yeager. Koosman, Apodaca (9) and Grote. L—Koosman (10-10).

Chicago .... 001 001 000—2 6 2
Atlanta .... 101 010 03x—6 4 2
Zahn, Locker (5), Watt (7) and Mitterwald; Morton, Niekro (9) and Correll. W—Morton (14-12). L—Zahn (2-2). HR—Monday (14th).

Chicago .... 000 002 330—8 15 0
Atlanta .... 100 000 100—2 5 3
Stone, Reuschel (8) and Swisher; Niekro, Sosa (7), Beard (8) and Pocoroba. W—Stone (10-5). L—Niekro (11-10). HR—Evans (12th), Thornton (7th), Monday (15th).

Montreal .... 001 000 000—1 11 2
Cincinnati ...... 201 010 05x—9 11 2
Blair, Demola (4), Taylor (5), Scherman (5) and Carter; Nolan, Carroll (6) and Bench. W—Nolan (10-6). L—Blair (7-13).

San Diego ..... 010 000 000—1 6 1
St. Louis ...... 011 001 30x—6 16 0
Freisleben, Greif (7), Tomlin (7) and Davis; McGlothen (12-8) and Simmons. Rudolf (8). L—Freisleben (5-12).

San Francisco . 110 000 002— 4 12 0
Philadelphia ... 300 060 20x—11 13 1
Montefusco, Lavelle (5), Heaverlo (6) and Sadek; Carlton, McGraw (9) and McCarver. W—Carlton (11-8). L—Montefusco (10-6). HR—Schmidt (25th), Hill (4th).

Pittsburgh ...... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Houston .... 001 000 04x—5 8 0
Reuss, Giusti (7), Tekulve (8) and Sanguillen; Niekro (4-4) and Jutze. L—Reuss (12-8). HR—Johnson (9th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas .... 002 000 020—4 9 0
Milwaukee ...... 000 010 010—2 10 0
Jenkins (14-12) and Sundberg; Hausman, Austin (8), Broberg (9) and Porter. L—Hausman (3-4). HR—Howell (10th), Burroughs (21st), Lezcano (9th).

Minnesota ...... 000 100 000—1 6 1
Detroit .... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Goltz (9-10) and Borgmann; Lolich (10-12) and Freehan.

Boston .... 014 020 000—7 11 0
Oakland .... 000 000 200—2 6 2
Lee, Drago (8) and Fisk; Siebert, Abbott (3), Todd (5), Bahnsen (6) and Fosse. W—Lee (15-6). L—Siebert (2-2). HR—Doyle (4th), Cooper (8th), Fisk (6th), Bando (9th).

Kansas City ... 000 011 301—6 9 1
Cleveland ...... 000 004 000—4 11 3
Leonard, McDaniel (6) and Stinson; Eckersley, Bibby (7), Waits (8), Beene (8), LaRoche (9) and Ellis. W—McDaniel (4-1). L—Bibby (4-12). HR—Solaita (12th), Powell (18th), Carty (12th).

Baltimore ...... 132 010 005—12 11 2
Chicago .... 100 011 012— 6 13 3
Palmer, Miller (9) and Duncan, Osteen, Jefferson (6) and Varney. W—Palmer (17-7). L—Osteen (6-11). HR—Duncan 2 (9th 10th), Orta (5th).

New York ...... 100 000 000—1 8 2
California ...... 000 200 06x—8 9 2
Hunter (15-11) and Munson; Figueroa, Brewer (9) and Hampton. W—Figueroa (10-8).

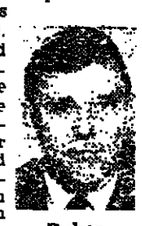
More Sports News On Page 9

Observer

Rose-Colored Glasses

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Belatedly, journalism is taking President Nixon's advice to dwell on what is good about America, and the result is a spate of print from American places where life is good.



Baker

Reporters and commentators, illustrating the power of positive seeking, have uncovered five or six medium-sized cities where government is not in ruin and citizen relationships are downright human.

Others have discovered prairie towns where hardly anyone is feeling murderous. Remnants of the antique village life have been discovered thriving and enthusiastically reported upon to orchestrate the swelling theme that yes, yes, there is still stability, peace and decency in U.S. life.

This tendency to emphasize the unbarbarous is still slight but there is a flood effect in journalism which often turns today's trickle into tomorrow's torrent. Already one feels the subtle compulsion to roam the rural byways —to "get out into the country," as the scolds always say, "and get back in touch with the real America."

It would be pleasant to do so. I know the places to go for the kind of news that warms the tired spirit. There is Brunswick, Maine, clean as a Dutch kitchen and stiff with 19th-century dignity under those great old elms.

I would dwell heavily on those elms and omit mention of the place in their shadow which has the fullest collection of pornographic literature north of 42d Street. It is, after all, a college town.

* * *

I would go to Red Oak, Iowa, in the corn-harvest season and see those rosy, strong, white American youngsters in their band uniforms, or to Williamsburg, Va., and dwell on the tourists at quiet grips with their moving 18th-century tradition.

I would drive down the Oregon shoreline and eat small oysters in a restaurant overlooking the Pacific and stop at Little River, Calif., and describe the deer that come down the meadow and stand outside your window peering in and not depress anyone by mentioning the mountainsides ravaged by timber-cutting.

Things are wonderful, indeed, if you know where to look, and look without questioning, but the fact is that this wonderful America is not the America most Americans now inhabit. Most of us live in cities or their overflow. Brunswick, Red Oak, Williamsburg and Little River are more alien to most of us than Manchester, Frankfurt or Naples, and possibly less relevant.

Most of the bad news from America comes from the cities, because most of them are very bad news indeed, and because most of us live in or around them, this means that most of our news is unpleasant. The cities poison not only their own air and human relationships within them, but also the larger communities around them.

In highly urbanized states like Massachusetts and New York, the decay of the cities spreads into the entire state, placing heavy financial drains on state budgets which plague taxpayers far from the scene, heighten sectional animosities and guarantee short lifespans for governors.

Getting the federal government to recognize that the problem of cities is the nation's problem —after all, cities are where the nation lives—is almost impossible, and for good reason.

* * *

The great bulk of the money Washington takes out of the cities is necessary to sustain the country's immense war machine. If it had to devote anything like equal sustenance to reduce the bad news from the cities, it would have to go bankrupt or confront a taxpayers' revolt.

Not surprisingly, Washington prefers to issue press releases declaring the urban problem solved and blaming local governments for not knowing how to manage money. You can't solve problems by throwing money at them—this is a current piece of Washington wisdom cited in justification of pretending that everything will come out all right in the end.

Yet the core of the urban problem is the competition between cities and suburbs for the limited tax money left over after Washington has plucked the goose. Washington itself is a classic example.

A black city with a limited tax base, it provides income for white suburbs of Maryland and Virginia, but instead of being treated as a single urban entity in which the pie is cut evenly, the higher-income suburbs say, "I'm all right, Jack," use the government payroll to improve their local communities and let the city make do.

It is a common problem. New York has it, too. The city is an obsolete tax unit, a storage area to keep the poor from becoming a drain on the suburban classes. The solution, one would suppose, would involve establishing a new definition of what the urban taxable unit should be.

This is the sort of vast, controversial undertaking only federal leadership could possibly manage, as it would involve a return of federal revenues to sprawling urban units rather than the outmoded state and city governments that now receive them.

The feds show no signs of doing anything but running, however. Mostly for re-election. Meantime, we shall have to keep straining for good news.

The marquis was only 24 on April 1, 1883, when he cracked a bottle of champagne over an iron tent peg to found his town on the banks of the Little Missouri River...

Ghost Town Alive and Well in North Dakota

By Charles Hillinger

MEDORA, N.D.—This Midwestern town, founded by a French nobleman, is the biggest summer attraction in North Dakota, thanks to super salesman Harold Schafer, who spent $3 million breathing new life into the place.

The Marquis de Mores, a dashing Frenchman with long sideburns and wax-tipped moustache, sailed from France to the United States in 1883 to become a cowboy. He was accompanied by his bride of a few weeks.

They headed west to hunt bear and buffalo and stayed on to become the "emperor and empress of the North Dakota Badlands."

The marquis was only 24 on April 1, 1883, when he cracked a bottle of champagne over an iron tent peg to found his town on the banks of the Little Missouri River, 25 miles from the Montana border. He named it Medora in honor of his wife.

The ambitious nobleman hoped to make a fortune by going into the cattle business. Then he would return to France, stage a coup with friends in the army and reestablish the monarchy.

A New Chicago

He set out to make Medora a new Chicago. With the aid of his millionaire father-in-law, he reportedly spent $1 million in Medora.

He challenged the cattle industry by butchering beef directly from the range and shipping it in refrigerated cars to Eastern markets. A huge $300,000 slaughterhouse was erected in Medora.

The marquis bought 15,000 acres of rangeland and built a 28-room house, the Château de Mores, for his wife on a bluff overlooking the town. In the harsh environment of the Old West, the couple lived in the château in regal splendor with maids, servants, valets and coachmen.

The marquis built a hotel, stores and saloons, and a quaint church. He started a stagecoach line linking Medora with Deadwood, S.D.

Theodore Roosevelt moved to the Badlands the same year, became a rancher, a neighbor and friend of the marquis.

The first year, the marquis bought and slaughtered 30,000 head of beef. He ran 6,000 cattle of his own on his big spread and launched the Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car Co. to carry his meat to market.

The Winter of '86

The Chicago packing barons and railroads fought the competition from the young French upstart. But then one of the worst winters of the century wiped out the nobleman's livestock in 1886.

The marquis threw in the towel. He and his wife packed up and returned to France, leaving a caretaker at the château.

Ten years later the marquis was slain by Tuareg tribesmen during an adventure in Africa. His widow, who never remarried, died in Cannes in 1921 at the age of 63.

When the marquis and his wife left, the town died. The buildings stood vacant and deteriorated. Medora became a ghost town.

Enter Harold Schafer. The North Dakota native built a wax business into a multimillion-dollar corporation—Gold Seal Co.

Now 63, Mr. Schafer has had a lifelong love affair with his sparsely populated state. Rather than move his headquarters to a major city, he stayed in the state's small capital, Bismarck.

A history buff, he poured into Medora three times the money the marquis spent, to restore and revitalize the town. He journeyed to Biarritz, in the southwest of France, 15 years ago to buy Medora from Antoine de Vallambrosa, grandson of the marquis.

History in Song

For several summers now, Mr. Schafer and his wife, Sheila, have produced a historical musical in the tiny town. The Medora musical tells the story of the marquis and also the adventures of "Old Four Eyes" (Teddy Roosevelt) in the "savagely beautiful Badlands."

This year the performance is given in the 1,500-seat outdoor amphitheater every night from June 20 to Aug. 31. Many vacationers traveling across the state spend the night in Medora and take in the musical, which is presented by North Dakota college students.

Mr. Schafer has yet to cover his expenses just to maintain the revitalized ghost town.

"I will never make any money in Medora. I never intended to. It's my way of preserving a fascinating slice of the history of the West that otherwise might have been lost," he said.

"And by doing so, I've had the most fun of my life."

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Sonar Device to Search for a Lost Da Vinci in Florence

By Everett R. Holles

LA JOLLA, Calif., Aug. 10 (NYT).—Special sonar equipment is being assembled here for shipment to Italy to aid a team of California scientists in their search for a Leonardo da Vinci painting entombed for four centuries in the walls of a Florentine palace.

The 26-foot-long fresco, "The Battle of Anghiari," painted about 1503, disappeared behind a wall several feet thick a half-century later when the Palazzo Vecchio was remodeled.

The "lost Leonardo," in the opinion of many authorities on early Renaissance art, may rival in historical value, if not in artistic merit, the artist's "Last Supper."

The supersensitive sonar detectors were developed by Dr. John Asmus, a research physicist of the University of California here, who has specialized in adapting nuclear and space-age technology to locating, and fixing the age of, art treasures.

Projects Matrix

The special sonar is said to be able to detect brush strokes behind thick walls and, by reflected sound signals fed into a computer, to project a matrix of the object's general outlines.

Dr. Carlo Pedretti, professor of art at the University of California's Los Angeles campus, who is working with Dr. Asmus, said he was "more than moderately confident" of success.

"There is every reason to believe from our preliminary explorations at the palace," he said "that the Da Vinci fresco has been well protected and that it can be successfully exposed and recovered without damage."

Two physicists, Dr. Maurizio Serachini and Travis Newton Jr., both former students of Dr. Asmus, have completed preliminary borings and soundings at the palace.

Dr. Pedretti said it might require a year or more to complete a computer analysis of the thousands of sonar soundings before actual removal of the wall and exposure of the fresco could begin.

"However," he said, "if the soundings can start this summer, as we hope, we should have some preliminary results this fall."

An Innovation

"The Battle of Anghiari" represented an innovation in Renaissance art. Depicting a Florentine victory, the fresco marked a departure from what had been the dominant religious themes of Italian art.

Originally intended to be three times larger than the "Last Supper," the fresco was said by Dr. Pedretti to have been abandoned by Leonardo, "probably because of some technical problems," after he had covered a wall space about 26 feet wide and 13 feet high in the palace's Hall of the Five Hundred.

Although the work remained unfinished, Dr. Pedretti said that "The Battle of Anghiari" is believed to have been one of the artist's greatest works.

"We know that the fresco was open to view in the middle of the 16th century and was greatly admired as one of the great masterpieces to be seen in Florence," he said.

PEOPLE: *Ugandan Princess Is Reported in London*

Princess Elizabeth Bagaya, former high-fashion model, lawyer and foreign minister of Uganda before she was sacked by President Idi Amin, has been allowed to enter Britain and is living in seclusion in London.

Reporting this, the Sunday Telegraph said that she is living with British friends and hoping to resume her career as a model. Under the name Elizabeth of Toro—a small Ugandan kingdom abolished in 1967—she made regular appearances in the glossy magazines before she was named foreign minister in February, 1974.

Last November, the mercurial Amin dismissed her from the cabinet, charging that she had wasted government funds, posed for nude photographs and had contacts with British and U.S. intelligence agents. All this aside, Gen. Amin said that what really enraged him was that "Miss Bagaya made love to an unknown European in a toilet" at Orly Airport in Paris. Such behavior shamed and degraded the standard of women in Uganda, the President said in a statement.

Since her dismissal, Miss Bagaya has reportedly been living under house arrest in Uganda, then in seclusion in Kenya and in Vienna. Her predecessor as foreign minister, Lt. Col. Michael Ondoga, was found floating dead in a Ugandan river.



Elizabeth Bagaya

* * *

Smokey the bear won't be retiring to his boyhood home after all, it is reported from Washington.

The National Forest Service said last spring that it would send its veteran mascot back to his native New Mexico to live out his old age. But inflation has made that too costly, it now says, so Smokey will remain at the National Zoo.

The reversal was announced after the estimated cost of the bear's retirement home rose from $42,500 to $93,600. Smokey's poor health was also cited as a factor in the decision to keep him in Washington.

The bear was found clinging to a burning tree 25 years ago when it was just a cub. Since then, it has been the symbol of the U.S. battle against forest fires.

* * *

In Bournemouth, England, a jury of eight women and four men failed to resolve the case of the male strippers who appeared before an audience of cheering women wearing not much more than a Viking helmet.

The case was something of an important legal test. Reuters said diffidently, since the men who ran the strip show at a hotel in the town of Wimborne were charged with keeping a disorderly house. Conviction would have been widely interpreted to mean that male stripping contravened the law—unlike female stripping, which has long had tacit legal sanction.

After listening to evidence of married women who admitted shouting "Off, off, off" to the helmeted and loinclothed strippers, Judge David Pennant put the question to the jury:

"Is this all right or is it something that ought not to be allowed?"

After four hours of deliberation, the jurors failed to decide—meaning that the whole case must go to court again.

The defendants, John Fort and Gareth York, pleaded not guilty to the charge. They said that until the next trial comes up they will continue with the male strip shows, run once a month for all-female parties.

The defense counsel, Roger Backhouse, argued that it was all just a harmless performance enjoyed by ordinary married women who were out for a laugh and unlikely to be corrupted by the sight of a naked man.

* * *

From Los Angeles, the word is that the U.S. bicentennial may signal the return to U.S. movie theaters of Mary Pickford, once known as "America's Sweetheart."

Matty Kemp, who manages the silent-screen star's films, says nine could be re-released in the United States in 1976.

"We first wanted to try the package in Europe, where Mary is still well remembered," Kemp said. "The results have been excellent. The films have been showing in theaters and on television in Germany, Spain, England and Italy, and I just concluded a deal for Sweden."

The films, which have been provided with new musical scores, include "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Pollyanna," "Little Annie Rooney" and "The Taming of the Shrew," a talkie and the only movie she made with her former husband, Douglas Fairbanks.

Miss Pickford, 82, remains secluded in her Hollywood mansion. "Some days she is spunky, some days not so spunky," Kemp said.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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